

DRY ENFORCEMENT IS ELECTION ISSUE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Table for Information of Voters in Nov. 6 Balloting Shows "Leanings" of Candidates

Only One 'Bone-Dry' Contestant Listed in Mayoralty Race—Reforms Necessary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (Staff Correspondence)—On Nov. 6 the voters of San Francisco will elect a Mayor, nine supervisors and subordinate officials, including two police judges. Every municipal election in San Francisco is important: This one is no exception because the city is in need of many improvements in the technique of administration and every balloting holds the possibility of effecting those needed innovations. It always holds out the promise for a new alignment of men and measures primarily concerned with the wholesome enforcement of present laws and a straightforward program based on civic betterment instead of postcard platforms built precariously on political expediency.

Candor compels the repetition of the remark, made frequently these days, that the field of candidates is somewhat limited in point of real individual capacity, disinterested citizenship, and fitness. The idea of serving in office for the specific purpose of fashioning a greater San Francisco is many times subordinated by ulterior considerations, identified in several cases, with the worst elements in the city. What has happened in times past occurred this year when, notably, two business men, independent and non-political, refused to be candidates for Mayor. The job went begging. James Rolph Jr., incumbent; James B. McSheehy, now supervisor, and Johnson Smith, citizen, are considered the principals in a seven-cornered race.

Mr. Smith Enters Race  
Mr. Rolph is called the likely winner. He has advantages peculiar to incumbency of office in San Francisco. Mr. McSheehy is his opponent on matters of city administration, particularly the question of electric power distribution from the Hetch Hetchy project, which has been seized upon by both sides as a convenient and harmless talking point. "It is entirely fair to both these gentlemen," commented one political observer, "to say that the clerical party of San Francisco, playing adroitly back of the scenes, is not at all concerned which of these two candidates wins out." Mr. Smith, late mayor, is better known as a Mason than as a politician.

Good government in San Francisco is, as elsewhere, an issue of men and of unsullied conduct rather than of differences of viewpoint in administration. The Hetch Hetchy water project, disposition of electric power therefrom, street building, sewer piping and the like are not the real issues because they may not furnish satisfactory index to performance in office. The classification of candidates, given below for the purpose of enabling the voter to have some basis for an intelligent vote, serves graphically to illustrate the political complexity of San Francisco. Its preparation furnishes many interesting sidelights. Usually a candidate evinced pronounced reticence in discussing his stand on the wet and dry question. Even in San Francisco the majority of candidates, professing to know that there really exists some magical affinity between the beer brewery and civic improvement, preferred first to know whether the questioner favored modification of the present dry law or no. Agreement on this basis would have been easier than a correct appraisal of facts.

Table Outlined  
It should be noted that the designation "wet" is applied to every candidate who favors light wines and beer, modification, regulation or some other

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Turks Permit American Academy to Reopen; Bulgarian Students Flock to Robert College

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
Constantinople, Oct. 19  
By Mail to London  
THE Turks have reconsidered their decision to close the American Academy for Boys at Guestepe. Dr. J. P. MacNaughton, the principal at Guestepe, has asked the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to state that the school is now open and has a large enrollment of Turks, Persians, Armenians and Greeks. The correspondent was told that the Turkish Minister of Public Instruction has unofficially authorized Dr. MacNaughton to continue the school. The Turks are anxious to have American schools open here, but the Government does not want to admit that Turkish schools are inferior to American schools, and it endeavors to avoid any official authorization of new foreign schools. Many educated Turks prefer American schools to their own.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY IS OBSERVING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Celebration Attended by Noted Educators—Dr. John H. Finley Is Principal Speaker

Boston University is celebrating its golden anniversary today. As a part of the observance—and for the second time in its history—honorary degrees were conferred this morning at Symphony Hall. The only other honorary degree given by Boston University was conferred upon Marshal Foch. L. H. Murfin, president, conferred 11 degrees under the authority of the board of trustees of the university upon the following:  
LL.D. (Doctor of Laws)—William Fairfield Warren, William Edwards Huntington, Charles William Elliot, Bishop William Lawrence, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, George Angier Gordon, Arthur Prentice Rugg, William Renwick Riddell, and Ada Louise Comstock.  
Sc.D. (Doctor of Science)—John Prentice Sutherland.  
S. C. D. (Doctor of Commercial Science)—Leonard Porter Ayres.

In conferring the degrees President Murfin made the following remarks:  
Doctor of Laws: William Fairfield Warren—First president of this university; author of its charter; planner of its unfolding organization; president-emeritus, still its forward-looking counselor; learned in all that concerns men; honored most in the reverent affection of thousands with whom he has shared his insight and his faith.  
William Edwards Huntington—Officially related to this university since its founding; one of two of whose departments, second president, whose services are measured, not by years nor by station, but by the limitless love with which he gave himself to these laborers.  
Charles William Elliot—The Nation's most distinguished and most honored educator.

Bishop William Lawrence—Bishop of Massachusetts, lover of men, who left high service in the preparation of a scholarly and efficient ministry for the church, to take his place among the people in the spirit of a great predecessor as fearless leader, wise counselor, and devoted friend.  
Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes—Earnest student, persuasive preacher, efficient administrator, kindly and helpful friend, wise bishop who points to heaven and leads the way.

George Angier Gordon—University preacher for Boston, the windows of whose paragonage look into our college chapel; gracious friend of students; fearless examiner of the foundations of faith; vindicator of the claims of the ministry upon avaricious men.  
Arthur Prentice Rugg—Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, whose decisions awaken the people of the Commonwealth to a livelier sense of the dignity, majesty and righteousness of obedience to the law.

William Renwick Riddell—Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, learned in the law; eloquent interpreter of the interlocking interests of two great nations.  
Ada Louise Comstock—Loyal friend of college girls, trusted leader among college and university women, enlightened citizen, successful administrator, third president of Radcliffe College.

Doctor of Science:  
John Prentice Sutherland—Long-time dean of the school of medicine, thorough in scientific attainment, prudent in administration, unselfish in skilled service.

Doctor of Commercial Science:  
Leonard Porter Ayres—Thrice a graduate of this university, eminent statistician in the fields of education, war, and finance, skillful master in persuading figures to tell the truth.

A long line of visiting delegates, representatives of colleges and universities and officers of scientific and educational associations joined with the faculty and trustees in the academic procession, which moved in the dignity of caps and gowns touched with brilliant color, to places reserved for them in Symphony Hall, at 10 o'clock. After the invocation by President Emeritus Dr. Huntington, an address of greeting was made by Mayor Curley of Boston.

Mayor Curley's Greeting  
Mayor Curley traced briefly the progress of the institution which, from humble beginnings, has developed into a splendid educational instrument contributing its full measure of stimulation to the life and progress of the Commonwealth and the city which it serves.  
Although the university may be said essentially to be a Boston institution, nevertheless its vision and purpose have had no frontiers, no petty limitations, and its mission has been to educate and train all who sought its hospitality regardless of race, creed and color.

Mayor Curley likened the university to a fountain that has refreshed and

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAYS HUGHES PLAN WILL SAVE EUROPE

Willing for "Poincaré to Save His Face," but "There Is No Time for Small Talk"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—"A proposal capable of disentangling Europe," was the comment of David Lloyd George, this morning, on the notes exchanged by Lord Curzon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, and Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, calling for an Allied conference on Europe.  
"It all depends," he added, "upon the willingness of France to accept the proposition. I heard that there was some talk of reparation technicalities from the French. Well, I thought Poincaré had got past that. If all he seeks is to save his face, that is very good. But this is no time for small talk. The world needs saving. Here is a means for doing it. It is by no means too late if action is taken at once and the Allies act in unison." The publication of the English and

EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE UNITED STATES ACCEPT BRITISH INVITATION TO CONFERENCE

FRANCE DECLINES SWISS ARBITRATION PLAN FOR FREE ZONE

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Oct. 26—The French Government has replied to Switzerland's proposal to submit the dispute relating to the free zone to arbitration. The French propose to advance the customs frontier to correspond with the political frontier, France holding that the anomalous situation which was created against France after the Napoleonic wars should be ended and that France should exercise its excise and passport authority on the whole of French territory. The Swiss naturally protest at the alteration.  
In a note which the French handed to M. Dunan, the Swiss Minister in Paris, yesterday, the Government expresses regret that Switzerland is unwilling to resume diplomatic negotiations by which some compromise in the application of the new law could be reached. The French decline at present to refer the matter to the World Court, or to any other tribunal.

Conditions, However, Are Made That the Parley Shall Be Held Under the Authority of the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission

Co-operation of the United States as Announced by the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, Received With Relief in London

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—France, Belgium and Italy have accepted the British invitation for a reparations conference with the understanding that it shall take the form of a committee of experts under the authority of the present inter-allied Reparations Commission.  
It is understood the British members will be the same as those who served last year on the barmen committee, on which the United States was represented by J. P. Morgan.  
It is thought that Berlin will be chosen as the seat of the conference, since the chief function of the committee will be to inquire into Germany's financial assets. The selection of the French, Belgian and Italian personnel is expected to be completed shortly.

Three Outstanding Figures in Reparation Situation



Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State; Marquess Curzon, British Foreign Secretary; Raymond Poincaré, French Premier.

American notes this morning furnished a startling climax to the Lloyd George crusade. It provides, in fact, a full recognition of all for which Mr. Lloyd George has been campaigning. And, discussing the situation this morning, the former British Prime Minister made it plain that the personal fortunes of any one politician or group of politicians, was of no moment whatsoever in the face of an opportunity such as this.  
"Work Out the Problem"  
"My chief concern," he said, "is that this thing go ahead and work out the problem that is distressing Europe. It matters little who does the job so long as it is done."  
"Until I hear definitely that France has accepted or rejected the proposition, I hesitate to make any pronouncement," he declared. But he made it plain that, so far as he could see, the French either had to accept it, even though that acceptance meant a compromise on the part of Poincaré, or admit that it is not seeking an immediate solution of the difficulty.  
Mr. Lloyd George, commenting on the report that France was willing to accept a proposal for the appointment of a body by the Reparations Commission, said today there was absolutely no obstacle in the demand that it be appointed by the commission. He regarded this reported willingness as a tremendously hopeful sign. As to conformity with the Versailles Treaty, that was quite possible so far as he could see.

William Jennings Bryan took break.  
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ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF REICH IS ENDED

Chancellor Says Germany Will Make No Further Coal Deliveries to Allies

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—The German Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, speaking to the Industrial and Labor Leaders of the Ruhr and Rhineland at Hagen, Westphalia, yesterday, said that Germany will make no further deliveries to the Allies "because the occupation of the Ruhr is inadmissible." He asserted that Germany had reached the end of its economic strength and that its rights must no longer be infringed.  
"In this connection," the Chancellor declared, "one of the big allied powers is at one with Germany on the question of the legality of the Ruhr occupation. The moral honor of all the Allies is engaged. A decision as to whether the Rhineland and the Ruhr belong to Germany must soon be taken."  
Dr. Stresemann expressed the hope that as a result of Wednesday's conversations in Berlin the differences between Bavaria and the Reich would be composed. Naturally the Reich was taking a hard line, he said, to see that the German Palatinate remained with Bavaria. The German Government had already protested to France against the conduct of a French general there, which was a breach of the peace treaty, and it would also protest to the other powers. Discussing Germany's economic situation the Chancellor asserted that the German Government had turned to the charitable institutions of the whole world with an appeal for intervention so as to prevent starvation in the occupied territory.  
"In reparations," he continued, "Germany has perhaps already delivered more than she ought to have, if she had considered the German people. Nevertheless, the Government is prepared to make further sacrifices for Germany's freedom. In a choice between freedom and occupation, the freedom-loving German people will always decide for the former."  
"So long, however, as the Rhine and Ruhr are cut off from Germany, she can only make her deliveries with great difficulty."

BRITAIN ACCEPTS 12-MILE LIMIT PLAN

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The British Government has accepted "in principle" the proposal of the American Government that vessels in American waters be searched for contraband liquor within 12 miles of the American shore.  
The expert committee of the Imperial Conference which has been studying the question under the chairmanship of the Foreign Secretary, Marquess Curzon, has drawn up plans which are believed to meet the essential points of the American request. The plans will be submitted next week to the full Conference, which is expected to approve them.

HOLLAND TO BUILD FLEET FOR DEFENSE

THE HAGUE, Oct. 26—Dr. Van Karnebeek, speaking in the Chamber in behalf of a bill for the construction of a fleet for the Dutch East Indies, said that Holland was under international obligation to defend her neutrality. The measure, he asserted, neither conflicted with the Covenant of the League of Nations nor was it opposed to the theory of the Washington Conference. He continued:  
The causes of tension in America and Japan were not removed by the Washington treaty. They consist of an antithesis of interest regarding the Chinese market, and this tension will not decrease if Europe absorbs fewer American products.

REPARATION ISSUE STIRS WASHINGTON

Nothing Talked About Except Exchange of Notes—Congress May Oppose Hughes Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Nothing is talked of in Washington today except the exchange of notes between Lord Curzon and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hughes has said no more than he did last December. The important point is that it is revived and restated in more concrete and definite tones at this time, when passive resistance has been abandoned, when Germany is on the point of going to pieces, and when all of Europe is enmeshed in a net which threatens general disaster.  
Members of Congress are beginning to assemble in Washington, and it is probable that Mr. Hughes will meet with opposition to his plan in Congress. It will be recalled that Congress thwarted the Administration desire to have representation on the Reparations Commission. The proposed economic body would in all probability be a creation of the Reparations Commission, and it is possible

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Full Text of the Messages and American State Secretary Passing Between Lord Curzon

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Official British opinion concerning the response of the United States Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes to Marquess Curzon

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World News in Brief

London (AP)—Night flying service between Paris and London will be subsidized by the British Government. It will be inaugurated as a development of the air mail idea and is advocated by postal officials. The subsidy will be in the form of two magnesium flares on the wing tips which can be lighted at will.  
Toronto, Ont.—The mayor of Toronto, C. A. McGuire, one of the delegates to attend the Great Lakes Harbor Association at Milwaukee, stated on his return that he felt steps would be taken to stop the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the Chicago Drainage Canal. Several states and over 200 private individuals have suits pending in United States courts against the Chicago Sanitary Drainage District, and Canada, the Mayor stated, may be invited to enter the legal fight and back them up.  
Manchester, England (AP)—The International Cotton Federation reports that of last year's crop nearly a million more bales were used than of that of 1921. The consumption of American cotton declined.  
Washington—Railroads loaded 1,084,458 cars with revenue freight during the week ending Oct. 13, or 478 cars more than were loaded the week before. The car service division of the American Railway Association reports. Though below those of other weeks earlier in the year, which has so far shown a record-breaking volume of traffic, this figure is still far above the loadings of corresponding October weeks in previous years.  
New York—The daily theater attendance of New York City is estimated at \$77,840 in the 1922 annual report of the departments of licenses.  
Washington—The shipping board has reconsidered its decision to place 100 ships of the tied-up fleet in the Cuban trade to transport sugar to the United States this year. The cost of placing the ships in commission and the short time available for preparation, the board announced, made it impossible to carry out the plan. A study will be made, however, with a view to entering the trade at some future date.  
Dover, England (AP)—The Admiralty harbor has been handed over to the Dover Harbor Board for commercial use. The harbor, which cost \$25,000,000, enclosed 610 acres, and played a notable part during the war. It was constructed between 1901 and 1908.  
Philadelphia—Transfer of all authority in governmental merchant marine activities to the immediate control of a member of the President's Cabinet, and the abolition of the shipping board, are recommended by J. Harry Mull, president and general manager of the William Cramp Shipbuilding Company, as steps necessary in solving the shipping problems of the Nation and stabilizing the American flag permanently on the seas. Mr. Mull's suggestion will be presented to the American Marine Congress, to be held in New York Nov. 5 to 10.  
San Diego, Cal.—Capt. Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. John P. Richter, army aviators stationed at Rockwell Field here, demonstrated yesterday the feasibility of re-fueling planes in mid-air on cross-country flights. They flew from the Canadian to the Mexican border, 1280 miles, in 12 hours and 13 minutes, re-fueling three times en route, and planning a transcontinental re-fueling flight.



## EUROPEAN POWERS AND AMERICA ACCEPT THE BRITISH INVITATION

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son's reparation conference invitation is cautious and reserved. Broadly, however, there is a feeling in the government departments that America's clear-cut declaration brings an international conference on reparations appreciably nearer.

It is believed that America's action will be limited to the participation of an expert like J. P. Morgan, as in the case of the technical bankers' committee appointed last year under the supervision of the Reparations Commission. It is held that one of the most satisfactory results of the Hughes note is that it facilitates the re-establishment of such a technical committee of inquiry to determine Germany's capacity, and that if France enters it, it will have to scale down its original reparations, total, which

was the rock upon which last year's committee split.

The feeling among the British people generally is that there is much encouragement for the rest of Europe in the implied promise of the Washington Government, as contrasted here, that if the debtor nations reduce their military outlay and work together to achieve aims of peace and justice, the United States will not fail to give it due recognition in connection with the time and terms of the payment of debts owed to America.

The telegram from Marquis Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the British chargé d'affaires at Washington on Oct. 12, says:

"The information which reaches America will have acquainted the American Government with the extremely critical economic position that has arisen in Europe, owing to failure to find an early solution of the reparation problem, which daily becomes more acute as the financial and political condition of Germany grows worse."

There does not seem to be among the European powers that unity of thought which either renders common action feasible, or will be successful in finding an early solution. His Majesty's Government, during the past nine months, made a series of proposals to their Allies for meeting these difficulties, none of which has been so fortunate as to meet with a measure of acceptance sufficient to bring about common action. And yet without such action, not merely Germany, but Europe, appears to be drifting into economic disaster.

In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government have for long entertained the belief that the co-operation of the United States Government is an essential condition of any real advance toward a settlement. America, by reason of her position and history, is more disinterested than any of the European powers, at the same time she is directly and vitally concerned with the solution of the European problem, if, for no other reason, because in it is involved the question of the inter-allied debt.

**Mr. Hughes' December Statement**  
When Mr. Hughes made his declaration in December last, both Great Britain and Germany made it clear that they would warmly welcome proffered assistance, and whenever the suggestion has been revived it has met with the hearty approval of His Majesty's Government.

The French Government, however, has taken a different view. This lack of unanimity is, so far as His Majesty's Government are aware, the sole reason why the proposal has not been proceeded with.

His Majesty's Government were already engaged in formulating an inquiry to the United States as to the manner in which it is in the opinion of the latter, united action, which is the common desideratum, could best be brought about, when they read in the press yesterday morning a declaration reported to be made by President Coolidge that the American Government would rest on the proposal of December last.

The Government warmly welcome this declaration and hope that they are justified in deducing from it that if the European powers will join in such an inquiry America will render the promised co-operation. If it do so, the President's statement and if they may count upon an encouraging reception being given to such a procedure, they will be justified in inviting the immediate co-operation of their allies in Europe in an invitation to the United States Government to assist in the proposed inquiry by deputation a delegate, whether official or unofficial, to participate therein.

If, on the other hand, it were proposed to hold such an inquiry, although the President's statement is heartily coming at this end, might His Majesty's Government and the majority of the allies still hope for American co-operation?

**Question of Lack of Unanimity**  
Alternatively, if it were proposed that such an inquiry should be entrusted to the Reparation Commission, or to a body appointed by it, would America still be willing to participate?

It is in the firm belief that the American Government, in its power to render great service to the security and peace of the world, that His Majesty's Government, speaking in the name of the whole British Empire, as represented in the Imperial conference now assembled in London, desire to associate themselves with the renewed proposal of the President, and they will be glad to receive from the American Government any suggestion that the latter may be disposed to offer in reply to the questions I have ventured to put.

**United States Reply**  
The British chargé at Washington telegraphed to Lord Curzon on Oct. 16, saying that the Secretary of State had handed him a memorandum in reply to the communication which the chargé had made to him in pursuance of instructions contained in Lord Curzon's telegram of Oct. 12. Following is the text of the memorandum:

In replying to the communication from His Majesty's chargé d'affaires on Oct. 13, the Secretary of State desires again to express the deep interest of the United States in the economic situation of Europe and its readiness to aid in any practical way to promote recuperation and re-establishment of economic stability.

The Government of the United States has viewed with deep concern the lack, as His Majesty's Government expresses it, of that unity of thought on the part of the European powers essential to common action. The views of the Government of the United States as to the importance of agreement among the Allies and the relations of the Government of the United States to the questions involved were set forth in the statement of the Secretary of State to which His Majesty's Government refers, and these views are still held.

It is observed that His Majesty's Government states that Great Britain and Germany made it clear that they would warmly welcome proffered assistance, and that His Majesty's Government has always heartily approved the suggestion then made by the Secretary of State, whenever it has been revived, and that His Majesty's Government is aware that the sole reason why the proposal has not been proceeded with has been lack of unanimity

among the interested powers. It is believed that present conditions made it imperative that a suitable financial plan should be evolved to prevent economic disaster in Europe, the consequences of which would be world-wide.

**Economic Program Necessary**

It is to be hoped that the existing circumstances are propitious for the consideration of such a plan, inasmuch as abandonment of resistance on the part of the German Government will present free opportunity and an immediate necessity for the establishment of an economic program. The Government of the United States is therefore entirely willing to take part in an economic conference in which all the European allies chiefly concerned in German reparations participate, for the purpose of considering questions of the capacity of Germany to make reparations and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments. It is deemed advisable, however, to emphasize the following points:

Firstly, confirming what was said by the Secretary of State in his statement of last December, to which you refer, the Government of the United States has no desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war, or of her just obligations. There should be no ground for the impression that the purpose of considering questions of the capacity of Germany to make reparations is in an effort to obtain the ends in view, regard must be had to Germany's capacity to pay and to the fundamental condition of Germany's rehabilitation, which requires acceptance in advance, but to assure appropriate recommendations by a thoroughly informed and impartial body, intent upon solving the difficult pending problems upon their merits.

Secondly, such conference should be advisory; not for the purpose of binding governments who would naturally be reluctant to pledge their acceptance in advance, but to assure appropriate recommendations by a thoroughly informed and impartial body, intent upon solving the difficult pending problems upon their merits.

**Inter-Allied Debts**  
Thirdly, the Secretary of State notes the observation in the communication of His Majesty's Government that the European problem is of direct and vital interest to the United States. "If for no other reason, because the question of the inter-allied debt is involved in it."

The Government of the United States has consistently maintained the essential difference between the question of Germany's capacity to pay and of the practicality of her accepting to secure reparations payments from Germany, and payment by the Allies of their debts to the United States, which constitute distinct obligations.

In the statement of the Secretary of State, to which His Majesty's Government refers, it was said: "The matter is plain enough from our standpoint. Germany's capacity to pay is not affected by any indebtedness of any or all the Allies to us. That indebtedness does not diminish Germany's capacity, and its removal will not increase her capacity. For example, if France had been able to finance her part in the war without borrowing at all from us, that is, by taxation and internal loans, the problem of debt would have been solved by exactly the same. Moreover, so far as the debtors to the United States are concerned, they have no settled claims against Germany, and their conditions and capacity to pay cannot be properly determined until the amount that can be realized on these credits for reparations has been determined."

**Congress to Decide**  
The Administration must also consider the difficulty arising from the fact that the question of debt is not one we hold, and what shall be done with them, is not a question within the province of the Executive. Not only so, but the question of public property of this sort, but it has dealt with it. It has created a commission, and, instead of giving that commission broad powers such as the Administration proposed, which, quite apart from cancellation, might permit a sound discretion to be exercised in accordance with the facts elicited, Congress has placed definite restrictions upon the scope of the commission in providing for the refunding of these debts.

It is hardly necessary to add, as has frequently been stated by the United States Government, that while the American people do not favor the cancellation of the Allies' debts to the United States, or the transfer to the people of the United States of the burden of Germany's obligations, directly or indirectly, the United States has no desire to be oppressive or to refuse to make reasonable settlements as to time and terms of payment, in full consideration of the circumstances of the allied debtors.

The Secretary of State added that the establishment of sound economic conditions in Europe, the serious reduction of military outlays and the demonstration of a disposition on the part of the European peoples to work together to achieve the aims of peace and justice would not fail to have their proper influence upon American thought and purpose in connection with such an adjustment. The memorandum continues: "In further reply to the communication of His Majesty's Government, it may be said that the United States Government is not in a position to appoint a member of the Reparation Commission, inasmuch as such an appointment cannot be made without the consent of Congress."

**American Participation**  
The Secretary of State has no doubt, however, that a competent American citizen would be willing to participate in an economic inquiry for the purposes stated, through an advisory board appointed by the Reparation Commission to make recommendations, in case

that course after further consideration should be deemed preferable. As to the further question whether American co-operation in an inquiry for the purpose of determining the capacity of Germany to make reparations, could be hoped for in case of unanimity of the European powers could not be had, the United States Government must again express the view that the question involved cannot finally be settled without the concurrence of the European governments concerned.

Other governments cannot consent for them, and it would manifestly be extremely difficult to formulate financial plans of such importance and complexity without the participation of those whose consent is necessary for their fulfillment.

In view of the existing exigencies, it is hoped that the project of such an inquiry as contemplated, of an advisory nature, might commend itself to all these powers and that the question suggested will not arise. But if it should arise from lack of unanimity on the part of the European powers, the United States Government must reserve decision as to its course of action, in order that the development of such a contingency may be fully considered and that course taken which will give the best promise of ultimate success in securing the desired end of re-establishment of essential conditions of European peace and economic restoration.

To the attainment of that end it may be repeated that the United States Government desires to lend its assistance in any manner that may be found feasible.

**Relief Felt in London Circles**

**United States Will No Longer Hold Aloof From Imbroglio**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A sense of relief is felt here at the fact that the United States is not determined to hold aloof forever from giving that moral assistance of which Europe stands so sadly in need. It is not American money or material resources that is asked for. What is wanted is the return of the United States to the cause of the Allies. The United States was an essential factor in carrying through the war. Its co-operation is no less indispensable now to secure peace. Mr. Hughes' note to Marquis Curzon, published here today, in which the Washington Government lays down the conditions on which it would be prepared to participate in an advisory economic conference on European settlement, is therefore welcomed on all sides.

It is hoped that its declaration that "the United States does not desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war or of her just obligations" may reduce any difficulties expected from France. The main point on which an advance is considered to have been made, however, is in the United States' reservation of freedom of action in the event of "a lack of unanimity on the part of the European powers." This was interpreted to imply that even if French co-operation should be refused, the proposed conference need not necessarily fail.

**Hopeful in Its Tendencies**  
The Times says: "The American reply represents a new fact far more hopeful in its tendencies than any statement that has come from the other side of the Atlantic for a long time past."

The Manchester Guardian says: "The great thing is to get the conference started without delay." The Westminster Gazette says: "France is offered a way out of her dilemma. It requires no high statesmanship for the seizing of the opportunity that offers."

In his address to the Unionist Party at Plymouth last night, Stanley Baldwin made a strong appeal to France to take this course, and he was able to speak in this matter with the weight, not only of this country, but also with that of all the British overseas premiers who are now assembled here. In other respects Mr. Baldwin's speech was much as outlined by The Christian Science Monitor representative. He set the fears of the adoption of an inflationist policy at rest by declaring of British Government: "We are not

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds.  
Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday: cooler tonight; fresh to strong northwest winds.  
Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight; Saturday: fair; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany .. 46 .. Kansas City .. 32  
Atlantic City .. 46 .. Memphis .. 42  
Boston .. 46 .. Montreal .. 42  
Buffalo .. 46 .. New Orleans .. 56  
Calgary .. 40 .. New York .. 52  
Chicago .. 50 .. Philadelphia .. 52  
Cincinnati .. 46 .. Pittsburgh .. 46  
Des Moines .. 38 .. Portland, Me. .. 46  
Eastport .. 38 .. Portland, Ore. .. 46  
Galveston .. 66 .. San Francisco .. 64  
Hatteras .. 66 .. St. Louis .. 46  
Helena .. 46 .. St. Paul .. 46  
Jacksonville .. 62 .. Washington .. 52

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 12:16 p. m.; Saturday 12:42 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

in the present circumstances, any more than we have been for many months, pursuing a policy of active deflation, and we certainly do not propose to proceed in the direction of inflation." Regarding the much-debated question of protection, he steered a middle course, indicating a predilection for measures of the kind, but declining to commit his Government beyond recall.

**Premier Saw Smuts Speech**

Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, is said to have seen General Smuts' speech beforehand and to have tried to persuade him to tone down certain passages likely to cause offense. General Smuts refused and Mr. Baldwin, sharing his views in the main, decided to support him to the utmost. The calculation is that the Dehairs, although angry at a threatened rupture with France, will not vote against the Government, fearing that a party split would let in the Labor Party with a Socialist legislation.

They are eager to consolidate the protectionist and preferential positions before the Government appeals to the country, believing that the assistance of agriculture will win them the country seats and that further protection under the Safeguarding Industries Act will improve trade and assist employment, thus helping the Conservative electoral prospects in the towns. Mr. Baldwin is therefore considered safe, and the Government will go ahead in due course, and incidentally begin to throw up tariff ramparts against the cheap goods France is sending, owing to the advantage of the protective exchange.

This may, it is thought, prove a hint to France that Great Britain has fiscal financial weapons which it is determined to use if no general settlement of European conditions is possible.

The development of the British Empire for Britishers is the fact to be energetically pushed, partly as a warning to France that Great Britain and the dominions have advantages in raw material, food and shipping which they may be compelled to keep more exclusively to themselves if the European markets are denied them.

**Correspondence and Speech**

**Make Deep Impression in Paris**

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The general feeling here was that France had no intention of rejecting the proposals out of hand contained in Stanley Baldwin's appeal and undoubtedly the news of the correspondence between Mr. Hughes and Marquis Curzon, in which the United States expresses its views on the projected inquiry, together with the somewhat undiplomatic but effective declaration of Mr. Baldwin that he could not conceive of any power remaining out of a conference with the view to a settlement, made a considerable impression here.

Newspapers, however, in printing the correspondence and speech hardly make any comment. In the eyes of the French, the Washington stipulation that the conference must have only a consultative value and not bind the respective governments' representatives is not particularly helpful, for even though it was understood in advance that the governments were not obliged to accept the conclusions, those conclusions, whether favorable or unfavorable would themselves exercise pressure on the government and could not be disregarded.

The gravest difficulty presented to France was the American refusal to allow the inter-allied debts to be mixed up with reparations. It is true that the French will not for certain purposes have the two sets of debts confused, that is to say, when England suggests that what cannot be collected from Germany must be collected from France, there is real danger at entirely separate things being put on the same plane.

But France believes nevertheless that the final settlement of reparations cannot be reached without establishing the relations of the various

countries toward each other in a financial sense.

The problem is not for France merely one of Germany's capacity to pay, but also the problem of France's needs. Those needs will be more or less, according to whether England and the United States press for the payment of debts. If they do not, France will be content with 26,000,000,000 gold marks. If they do, France will require from Germany precisely those sums which are required from France in addition to 26,000,000,000 gold marks.

**REPARATION ISSUE**

**STIRS WASHINGTON**

(Continued from Page 1)

ble that official American representation on it would be objected to. However, Mr. Hughes has held definitely to his plan and is not likely to recede from his position because of what Congress may do.

**French Report Studied**

The report that the French Foreign Office is willing to accept the plan for a conference of experts on the condition that it conforms to the conditions of the Versailles Treaty is being studied here. Mr. Lloyd George, who ought to know something about the Versailles Treaty, said that he could see no difficulty on that score.

It is pointed out by students of the Treaty here that it is a very elastic piece of machinery, and that where it would seem to be rigid there are abundant footnotes explaining what it shall and shall not be interpreted to mean, and that these afford handles

**Registered at The Christian**

**Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Cal.  
Walter Wright, Wellesley, Mass.  
Donna Macdonald, Wellesley, Mass.  
John S. Hebbard, Wellesley, Mass.  
Eleanor McNamara, Wellesley, Mass.  
Marilyn Peterson, Wellesley, Mass.  
Margaret DeKosier, Wellesley, Mass.  
Celia J. Adams, Wellesley, Mass.  
Malcolm Maloney, Wellesley, Mass.  
Margaret Cunn, Wellesley, Mass.  
Fred McKinney, Wellesley, Mass.  
John Andrews, Wellesley, Mass.  
Christopher Stanwood, Wellesley, Mass.  
Mass.  
David P. Powers, Wellesley, Mass.  
Norman Stevenson, Wellesley, Mass.  
Robert Schontag, Wellesley, Mass.  
Richard M. Gordon, Wellesley, Mass.  
Russell Woodward, Wellesley, Mass.  
Theodore Lee, Wellesley, Mass.  
Mrs. M. F. Eustis, Wellesley, Mass.  
Eleanor McKenny, Wellesley, Mass.  
Genevieve Johnson, Wellesley, Mass.  
Louise Burchstead, Wellesley, Mass.  
Esther M. Peblein, Wellesley, Mass.  
John Andrews, Wellesley, Mass.  
Lillian Livingston, Wellesley, Mass.  
Melina Buckman, Wellesley, Mass.  
Mass.  
Alice Willey, Wellesley, Mass.  
Ella Bryant, Wellesley, Mass.  
John Buckley, Wellesley, Mass.  
Willie Buckley, Wellesley, Mass.  
Mrs. George F. Roberts, Somerville, Mass.  
N. Y.  
Mr. C. Jaynes, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mrs. W. C. Jaynes, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mrs. Ruby H. Foster, Waterville, Me.  
Barbara Foster, Waterville, Me.  
Hallett P. Foster, Waterville, Me.  
Joseph Watson, Rosindale, Mass.

**T. H. BEST'S**

**Celebrated Milk Bread**

Special Home Made and Raisin are a few of our specialties.

Grocers Baking Co., Boston

**Next!**

**International**

**Textile**

**EXPOSITION**

and

**Power Show**

Mechanics Building, Boston

Oct. 29 to Nov. 3

Admission, Including Tax, 50¢

Personal Direction Chester L. Campbell

**PREVENTOR**

**Shoes**

Scientifically Stylish

PRICES:

Kid Pumps \$9.00

Suede Pumps \$10.00

Sizes 8½ to 9

AA to D

PRICES:

Oxford (like cut) Black Kid

Tan Kid, \$8.00

Boots, \$10.00

Sizes 2½ to 9

AAA to E

Last week we showed you our Beautiful and Comfortable 4-Strap Preventor Pump. This week our Nurses' or Professional Woman's last, in which we have incorporated all the new principles accepted by the Federated Women's Clubs and the Y. W. C. A.

Straight inside line so cleverly built to the last that it is scarcely apparent to the wearer. We shall strive to interest you week by week in the wonderful fitting equipment of the Preventor, made possible by over two years' study and thoroughly practical experience of one of the country's master last makers.

A shoe already a wonderful success the country over. Made possible up to the present time alone by the recommendation of the people who have worn them.

Mailed anywhere in U. S. Free of Expense

**Gillett-Upton, Inc.**

162 Tremont Street, Boston

Next to Keith's Theatre

for both sides. It would, therefore, probably result in a pulling match.

However, there is every inclination to regard this intimation on the part of France as the first step in its readiness to act with its allies and associates in the war in the solution of the middle into which European affairs have been plunged.

**Mr. Hughes' Prestige**

In the divorce of debts from reparations which the notes imply, Mr. Hughes is held to have won out, for he stands today exactly where he has all the time, that until reparations are out of the way can the question of the allied debts be considered. He made it very plain recently that this was a matter for Congress to deal with, and that there was no sentiment in Congress and no public sentiment for leniency in regard to foreign debts until the reparations question had been cleared up and the countries concerned showed their intention of stopping huge expenditures for armament, and a desire to reconstruct themselves upon a sound financial basis.

If Mr. Hughes succeeds in effecting a settlement of the European question or assists in it materially it is felt that it will have placed him in the foremost ranks of statesmen. It will have revived the respect that he won at the time of the Arms Conference and will have added luster to the prestige which he gained at that time.

**CONTROL PURCHASE APPROVED**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Directors of the General Electric Company today approved a proposal to purchase the control of the Canadian General Electric Company. Directors of the Canadian company already had approved the plan. Announcement of the terms of purchase, it was said, would be made by the Canadian company.

**Every Driver An Escort**

**Checker Taxi**

**Back Bay**

**Ten Thousand**

**10000**

In two years

Checker Taxi has

become the largest taxi-

cab company in New Eng-

land. Boston can now claim

to have a taxi service on a

par with other metropolitan

cities.

**The Checker**

**fleet is now 100%**

larger than last winter,

and additional cabs are ar-

iving every day. We are

now in a position to meet

every demand.

Another large

garage has been

opened, and several new

stands secured in the sub-

urban districts. These im-

proved facilities will enable

immediate service being

given anywhere.

Checker Ser-

vice is available at

any hour, day or night.

Hail our cabs on the streets,

anywhere, anytime. You

will find a Checker every

where.

Checker Ser-

vice is Better Service

at Lowest Rates in

Boston.

**The Thinking Fellow**

**Calls a Checker**

**Back Bay**

**Ten Thousand**

**10000**

**Checker**

**Taxi**

**Co.**

**BOSTON**

**THE**

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**

**MONITOR**

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by







## DRY ENFORCEMENT IS ELECTION ISSUE AT SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from Page 1)

shift from direct, bone-dry law enforcement. Several indicated their desire to enforce the law "reasonably" and abide by it, leaving changes if any to the mandate of the people, not to the politicians. The classification makes no such distinction between those willing to enforce the law against their will and those willing to break it in the present nullification campaign of the liquor interests.

Following is the full ballot with designated affiliations of every candidate, based on the appended footnote:

**Mayor**  
John H. Hines, R. C. W.  
William Ross Knudsen, S. I. W.  
James B. McSheehy, D. R. C. W.  
James R. Hays, R. C. W.  
Hayman Silverman, S. I. W.  
Johnson Smith, R. P. D.  
William T. Valentine, R. C. W.  
L. T. Jacks, P. D.

**Police Judges (Non-Partisan)**  
Joseph M. Golden, R. C. W.  
Mabel Dorn Hirst, R. C. W.  
L. T. Jacks, P. D.  
Sylvester J. McAtee, R. C. W.  
Byron C. Parker, P. W.

**District Attorney**  
Matthew Brady, D. R. C. W.  
Norman D. Cook, R. P. D.  
Charles M. Fickett, R. P. W.  
A. T. Roche, R. C. W.

**Assessor**  
John Ginty, R. P. D.  
James G. Mayne, R. P. W.  
Andrew D. Porter, R. C. W.

**Auditor**  
Thomas F. Boyle, D. R. C. W.  
Hugh C. McCabe, U. R. C. W.

**County Clerk**  
Edward J. Loughery, D. R. C. W.  
H. I. Mulvey, I. R. C. W.

**Thomas F. Finn, R. C. W.**  
Frank Robb, R. P. W.  
Walker J. Boer, R. C. W.

**Coroner**  
Thomas B. W. Leland, I. P. W.

**Supervisors**  
Annette Abbott Adams, D. P. D.  
John R. Badaracco, R. C. W.  
Edwin G. Bath, R. P. D.

**Donald J. Bruce, R. C. W.**  
Thomas J. Code, R. P. W.  
James C. Colburn, R. C. W.

**John Daniel, R. P. W.**  
Al G. Paulner, R. P. W.  
Thomas F. Peeler, R. C. W.

**Henry Feige, R. P. W.**  
William Hastings Harrison, R. P. D.  
J. Emmet Haynes, R. C. W.

**John D. Hynes, R. C. W.**  
J. Frank Jewell, R. P. W.  
A. S. Johnson, R. C. W.

**Adolph Judell, R. P. W.**  
Philip K. Katz, R. P. W.  
Philip L. Keller, R. C. W.

**P. J. Kelly, R. C. W.**  
Mrs. Isabel C. King, S. P. D.  
Robert MacArthur, R. C. W.

**Joseph Mulvihill, R. C. W.**  
Edward L. Nolan, D. R. C. W.  
Charles J. O'Connell, R. C. W.

**Alfred Roncovieri, R. C. W.**  
Fred J. Schmidt, R. P. D.  
Walter J. Schmitt, R. C. W.

**William Seward Scott, R. P. D.**  
William Stoddard Scott, R. P. W.  
Max Seiler, I. R. C. W.

**Warren Shannon, R. C. W.**  
M. O. Squires, R. P. D.  
Adolph Newton, R. C. W.

**Adolph Welch, R. C. W.**  
Member Board of Education  
Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, I. P. D.

**Index**  
R.—Republican.  
D.—Democrat.  
S.—Socialist.  
SL.—Socialist Labor.

**I.—Independent.**  
P.—Protestant.  
R.—Roman Catholic.  
J.—Jewish.  
U.—Undetermined.  
W.—Wet.  
D.—Dry.

**MR. LODGE OPENS DRIVE IN VERMONT**

Senator Praises President Coolidge at Republican Rally

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 26—"I can see no man on the political horizon of either party who compares in fitness with the man now sitting in the President's chair," declared Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts in an address here last night. The speech was the first in the campaign to elect Porter H. Dale to the national Senate and Col. Ernest W. Gibson to the seat formerly held by Mr. Dale in the House of Representatives. A special election has been called for Nov. 6.

Two thousand persons from all parts of the State filled the City Hall. John Coolidge, father of the President, was introduced and received an enthusiastic ovation.

Senator Lodge, after appealing to Vermont to vote "largely and overwhelmingly right," reviewed the achievements of the administration. He summarized the principal accomplishments of the Republican Administration as limitation of armaments; the passage of peace resolutions and the subsequent concluding of peace

## SCHOOLS AS STATE ACTIVITY FAVORED

Ohio University Expert Says Many Communities Cannot Properly Support Them

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—A plea for recognition of public education as fundamentally a state rather than a local activity, and for the shouldering by the states of most of the burdens of supporting the public schools, was made before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction today by Prof. Burdette Ross Buckingham, director of the bureau of educational research of the College of Education of Ohio University.

Professor Buckingham said since there was not enough property in many communities to properly support the schools, the State through a broadened system of taxation falling upon incomes and inheritances and other sources, should work out the task of placing all schools upon a parity.

Dr. Edward Cummings of Boston, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, spoke upon "The Price of Peace," and asked for support for the work of organizing all nations into a family for the prevention of war.

Because of the change in the character of the personnel in the high schools of the country from a homogeneous and selective group to a heterogeneous mass, "the average level of intellectual capacity in such schools today is below what it was 25 years ago," declared Prof. Alexander J. Inglis of Harvard University, speaking yesterday before the institute.

Professor Inglis said that a possible remedy for the situation lies in the adapting of instruction to the widely diversified pupils, ranging from the high grade moron to the near genius, and classifying them as to their capacities.

"Until this problem is solved," he declared, "the secondary school will fail in the primary mission to the service of democratic society for which it is supposed to prepare."

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAYS HUGHES PLAN WILL SAVE EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

fast this morning with the Lloyd George family. He was unwilling, later, to declare whether or not Mr. Lloyd George had formed any opinions regarding prohibition. But he did say:

**Praise From Mr. Bryan**  
"This British statesman has shown the American people what actually has been in their minds all of the time. He has given them the facts and made plain the course of action they should follow. Whether or not this proposal, published today, will solve the situation is a question. But it is time to stop talking and begin to do something. This is a time for action. Lloyd George has made that clear enough."

As for the attitude of the American people Mr. Bryan declared, "I believe the American people are ready and willing to help Europe out in the present situation. The Hughes proposal for a fact-finding commission is a subject on which individuals in all parties can unite. There couldn't be any real opposition to such an undertaking."

Mr. Bryan said that the publication of the notes today appeared as a most fitting gift to the visiting Welshman, a tribute to the campaign he has been conducting for the fundamentals laid down in these notes.

The Lloyd George party started out this morning for a sight-seeing tour to Arlington and Mount Vernon. Tonight they will dine with Charles Evans Hughes. Yesterday's visit at the State Department was more formal in character, but tonight will give opportunity to enter into a more detailed discussion of the actual situation in Europe and the possible means by which America can render assistance.

**WELLESLEY INVITES HARVARD TO DEBATE**  
Wellesley College and Harvard will meet upon the debating platform before the winter varsity term is over if the Harvard Debating Council, at their meeting Monday night, accept the challenge coming yesterday from the women's college. The change sets Dec. 1 as the date when it is expected that Harvard's varsity will ask for some date later in the winter term if they accept. No subject for debate was given in the challenge.

Harvard's varsity has never debated a team from a women's college, nor have the Wellesley coming political leaders taken the platform against a team of men. The Wellesley College newspaper comments upon the proposed debate by pointing out that "the experience ought to be a very stimulating one."

**WOMEN TO PREACH FOR WORLD COURT**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26 (Special)—The week of Nov. 4 will be given over by the Connecticut League of Women Voters to advocacy of the World Court. The most important feature of the week's program will be the reading of four-minute sermons in the churches by women on Sunday, Nov. 11, with the co-operation of the Federal Council of Churches. The point these women speakers will seek to drive home to their hearers is that the World Court is the best existing judicial substitute for war.

In addition to these sermons, speakers will address various organizations throughout the State during the week, the league sending the speakers at the request of the organizations. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that many such requests have already been received, indicating that interest in the World Court is still widespread.

Another outstanding feature of the week will be a meeting at the Brainard Memorial Library in Middle Had-dam, Middlesex County, which stands on the site of the birthplace of David Dudley Field, who more than 40 years ago advanced the idea of an international court. This meeting will take place on Saturday, and among the speakers will be Mrs. Lila Rose, chairman of the Connecticut League's committee on international co-operation to prevent war.

Mrs. Rose told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the league headquarters here that many such requests have already been received, indicating that interest in the World Court is still widespread.

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE SAYS HUGHES PLAN WILL SAVE EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

fast this morning with the Lloyd George family. He was unwilling, later, to declare whether or not Mr. Lloyd George had formed any opinions regarding prohibition. But he did say:

**Praise From Mr. Bryan**  
"This British statesman has shown the American people what actually has been in their minds all of the time. He has given them the facts and made plain the course of action they should follow. Whether or not this proposal, published today, will solve the situation is a question. But it is time to stop talking and begin to do something. This is a time for action. Lloyd George has made that clear enough."

As for the attitude of the American people Mr. Bryan declared, "I believe the American people are ready and willing to help Europe out in the present situation. The Hughes proposal for a fact-finding commission is a subject on which individuals in all parties can unite. There couldn't be any real opposition to such an undertaking."

Mr. Bryan said that the publication of the notes today appeared as a most fitting gift to the visiting Welshman, a tribute to the campaign he has been conducting for the fundamentals laid down in these notes.

The Lloyd George party started out this morning for a sight-seeing tour to Arlington and Mount Vernon. Tonight they will dine with Charles Evans Hughes. Yesterday's visit at the State Department was more formal in character, but tonight will give opportunity to enter into a more detailed discussion of the actual situation in Europe and the possible means by which America can render assistance.

**WELLESLEY INVITES HARVARD TO DEBATE**  
Wellesley College and Harvard will meet upon the debating platform before the winter varsity term is over if the Harvard Debating Council, at their meeting Monday night, accept the challenge coming yesterday from the women's college. The change sets Dec. 1 as the date when it is expected that Harvard's varsity will ask for some date later in the winter term if they accept. No subject for debate was given in the challenge.

Harvard's varsity has never debated a team from a women's college, nor have the Wellesley coming political leaders taken the platform against a team of men. The Wellesley College newspaper comments upon the proposed debate by pointing out that "the experience ought to be a very stimulating one."

**WOMEN TO PREACH FOR WORLD COURT**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26 (Special)—The week of Nov. 4 will be given over by the Connecticut League of Women Voters to advocacy of the World Court. The most important feature of the week's program will be the reading of four-minute sermons in the churches by women on Sunday, Nov. 11, with the co-operation of the Federal Council of Churches. The point these women speakers will seek to drive home to their hearers is that the World Court is the best existing judicial substitute for war.

In addition to these sermons, speakers will address various organizations throughout the State during the week, the league sending the speakers at the request of the organizations. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that many such requests have already been received, indicating that interest in the World Court is still widespread.

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## GREATER RESPECT FOR THE LAW PUT SQUARELY BEFORE PARENTS

Maine Governor Says Children Reflect Attitude in the Home—Pleads for Better Rural Schools

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 26 (Special).—The responsibility for the child's training rests largely upon the parents, and in some homes children are growing to look upon law enforcement as a matter of little moment, considered lightly and often laughed at," declared Governor Baxter in his address before the Maine Teachers' Association here last evening.

"This is especially so in reference to the prohibitory law," he added. "The parents that I refer to, themselves being lacking in respect for law, must expect that their point of view will be reflected in their children. It is difficult to overstate the importance of this question; its influence is far reaching."

The Governor asserted that at the recent conference of 40 governors all believed in law enforcement, while but four opposed the prohibition law. The only basis for character and good citizenship is respect for and observance of law, the Governor declared.

## NEW MAINE STATE ROAD IS DEDICATED

Lewiston and Gray Join in Celebration

GRAY, Me., Oct. 26 (Special).—Maine today dedicated its longest and highest stretch of permanent state highway. This is popularly referred to as the "Million-Dollar Highway," which connects the State's two largest cities, Portland and Lewiston.

The entire distance between the business center of Portland and the business center of Lewiston is 34 miles; and this has all now been improved, the work having been in progress for six years.

A procession of automobiles containing Lewiston and Auburn police, a band, state and city officials formed in Hospital Square in Lewiston at 8:30 and then proceeded to this town, over the great white ribbon thoroughfare, where a program of dedication was carried out.

There were addresses by the selectmen of Gray, the chairman of the State Highway Commission, Mayor Brann of Lewiston and Mayor Cummings of Auburn. Willis M. Abbott, chairman of the Merchants' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced the speakers.

It is claimed that this is one of the finest long stretches of road construction in the United States. The first stretch to be constructed was between Danville Junction and Auburn some six miles. This was built of bituminous macadam, 16 feet in width. The next contracts to be let were for the 16 miles between Portland and Gray, and finally work was started on the only remaining unfinished link, the section of seven miles between Gray and Danville Junction. This is the stretch which has just been completed and which was officially opened to public travel today.

It represents the very finest type of highway construction, cement concrete, 18 feet in width, of great thickness and built according to the new theory of a longitudinal expansion joint running through the center of the road, instead of the previous method of having the expansion joints run from either side of the road at distances of a comparatively few feet.

He urged observance of the humane instruction law and referred to the "Arctic Brotherhood," an organization that flourishes in the far north, whose members pledge themselves under oath never to do an unkind thing to a horse or dog. He said he would like to see the "Arctic Brotherhood" idea extended to Maine and broadened so that it would include in its oath the protection of every dumb animal and bird.

Display of Fight News  
Speaking on the topic of "Public Taste in Newspapers" the Governor had this to say:

"During the World Conference I followed carefully its proceedings, and it is a sad commentary on the press and people of this country to note the scant attention that the great metropolitan papers gave to what was transpiring at San Francisco. The excuse the papers offer is that they were catering to the taste of their readers. At the time of the conference a great prize fight was being staged in the State of Montana, and the papers were filled with accounts of that fight and its preparation. International news was slighted, and any citizen from a foreign country properly could draw the inference that practically all of the people of this country were absorbed in the pugilistic encounter that was taking place."

The Christian Science Monitor prepared figures to show the comparative amount of space allotted by the leading newspapers to the prize fight and to the educational conference. When one realizes that the average metropolitan paper devoted 184 5-6 columns to the prize fight, and 3 2-3 columns to the educational conference, it will readily be seen how they regarded their relative importance. This ratio was more than 50 to 1 in favor of the prize fight, while some of the principal dailies of this country did not even mention the conference of the National Education Association under whose auspices it was being held. Of all the papers that came to my attention the Monitor gave the best account of the San Francisco meeting. If these space figures were reversed, there then would have been far too much space devoted to the brutal contest in Montana."

I believe in wholesome athletics and in sports of all kinds, but the "ring-side" gossip and other writings that crowd our dailies and keep out real news, lower the high standing of our newspapers and vitiate the taste of their readers."

Education and Peace  
Education is the sure foundation for world peace, said the Governor. He referred to the efforts along this line of Dr. A. O. Thomas, the state commissioner of education, at the world conference on education at San Francisco. "Dr. Thomas," he said, "has become an international figure in this great movement."

"The day is coming, and it may not be as far away as some would have us think, when the principal civilized nations of the world simultaneously will lay down their arms and live together in peace," the Governor predicted.

"The rural schoolhouse is our real problem, for it is costly and an economic waste," said Governor Baxter. "Forty per cent of our teachers are in one-room schools, and this nineteenth century institution, as a rule, is not a proper place in which to train twentieth century children."

"I am not surprised that in our country districts there are abandoned farms, for certainly no self-respecting farmer will live in a community unless his children are able to obtain proper education. In such a place high school education often is unattainable."

Go Hand in Hand  
"In my opinion the farm and the school go hand in hand, and you cannot expect to have good schools where there are poor farms, and certainly where there are good farms there is no excuse for poor schools."

"My ideal for the schools of Maine is for every child within the State to receive at least a grammar school education, this to be extended as rapidly as possible so as to include a high school education for all. That is the goal toward which we must work. I want to see a square deal given to the children in the rural districts. These are my chief concerns."

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He told his audience that this country was flooded with office holders of every kind and description trying to run other people's business. From 100,000 federal office holders in 1900, the list has increased so that now there are 600,000, he said.

## CANEY CREEK BOYS TO VISIT BIG CITIES

Kentucky Mountain "Crusaders" Will Tell of Conditions at Home

Again next month a group of five boys from the Kentucky mountains will visit the large cities of the north and tell of conditions as they exist "back home."

Unlike so many similar undertakings, this will not be a money-making venture, but will be conducted solely for the purpose of expounding the work of the Caney Creek Community Center, an incorporated body which, operating through the public schools of more than a dozen towns, has promoted the cause of education and better living conditions among the mountaineers.

Last year, on a similar mission, the boys spoke to more than 200,000 persons, including members of Rotary clubs, women's clubs, and educators.

The itinerary is as follows: Nov. 8 (evening), New York; Nov. 9 (morning and afternoon), New York; Nov. 9 (evening), Newark, N. J.; Nov. 11 and 12 (all day), Boston; Nov. 13 (morning), Worcester, Mass.; Nov. 13 (evening), Albany, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (morning, school), Albany, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (early afternoon), Utica, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (evening), Auburn, N. Y.; Nov. 15 (morning, school), Syracuse, N. Y.; Nov. 15 (evening), Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 16 (morning, school), Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 16 (afternoon and evening), Cleveland or Akron, O.; Nov. 17 (evening), Piqua or Dayton, O.

One or more of the "crusaders," as they are styled, will leave the regular group on Nov. 15 to speak before the Cleveland Rotary Club at noon that day, and will be free to meet speaking dates in and around Cleveland until noon the next day.

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He told his audience that this country was flooded with office holders of every kind and description trying to run other people's business. From 100,000 federal office holders in 1900, the list has increased so that now there are 600,000, he said.

## CANEY CREEK BOYS TO VISIT BIG CITIES

Kentucky Mountain "Crusaders" Will Tell of Conditions at Home

Again next month a group of five boys from the Kentucky mountains will visit the large cities of the north and tell of conditions as they exist "back home."

Unlike so many similar undertakings, this will not be a money-making venture, but will be conducted solely for the purpose of expounding the work of the Caney Creek Community Center, an incorporated body which, operating through the public schools of more than a dozen towns, has promoted the cause of education and better living conditions among the mountaineers.

Last year, on a similar mission, the boys spoke to more than 200,000 persons, including members of Rotary clubs, women's clubs, and educators.

The itinerary is as follows: Nov. 8 (evening), New York; Nov. 9 (morning and afternoon), New York; Nov. 9 (evening), Newark, N. J.; Nov. 11 and 12 (all day), Boston; Nov. 13 (morning), Worcester, Mass.; Nov. 13 (evening), Albany, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (morning, school), Albany, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (early afternoon), Utica, N. Y.; Nov. 14 (evening), Auburn, N. Y.; Nov. 15 (morning, school), Syracuse, N. Y.; Nov. 15 (evening), Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 16 (morning, school), Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 16 (afternoon and evening), Cleveland or Akron, O.; Nov. 17 (evening), Piqua or Dayton, O.

One or more of the "crusaders," as they are styled, will leave the regular group on Nov. 15 to speak before the Cleveland Rotary Club at noon that day, and will be free to meet speaking dates in and around Cleveland until noon the next day.

410 CAMP DEVENS BUILDINGS FOR SALE  
AYER, Mass., Nov. 26—Four hundred and ten buildings at Camp Devens will be sold by the War Department at auction, Nov. 14. That part of the cantonment near the Liberty Theater will be abolished by the removal of these buildings.

Four companies of the 15th Infantry and the quartermaster corps will winter at the camp and New England national guard units and the C. M. T. C. will train there next summer.

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## MR. OWSLEY URGES FREIGHT RATES CUT

Says Winning Party Must Promise Protection to Farmer and Aid for Smaller Industries

By a Staff Correspondent  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 26—Protection of the farmer, reduction of freight rates, and aid to the smaller banks and industries of the United States, must be advocated by the political party which wishes to win the next presidential election, Col. Alvin M. Owsley, until recently national commander of the American Legion, told members of the Democratic Luncheon Club here yesterday. The fundamental issues confronting Republicans and Democrats alike in the coming campaign, he said, are:

First—The protection of the farmer by the promotion of legislation which will insure safety to the most vital of American industries—the American farmer.

Second—Attention must be given to the railroads to secure a reasonable settlement of the differences existing between the shipper and carrier. Freight rates are positively too high, and must be brought down.

Third—More effective protection under the National Banking Act for the smaller banks of this country. Two many small institutions have been forced out of business. People are asking why. The party which shall answer this question shall win, for the privileges of big business must be curbed when they infringe upon the rights of little business.

Prosperity has been too long delayed since the war. It is still around the corner. A few have grown rich, but the masses are just making a living. The party which will be victorious in the coming election must give assurance that this condition will be corrected.

New England industry cannot continue to take farm boys and farm laborers and yet have the farms continue to produce and remain in a prosperous condition, according to the secretary, who said that if any preferential rates are made they should apply to foods shipped to any New England point, and not alone to those consigned for export.

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## EASTERN STAR HAS LECTURE PROGRAM

## Public Is Invited—Club Plans Active Winter Program

Plans for the first winter season of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club were outlined this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome at the first meeting of that organization since its formation last June. The chairman of the various committees submitted reports on plans for the future. The outstanding features are the monthly lectures to be held at the Boston Public Library, from December to April, inclusive, under direction of the education committee and the establishment of a class in parliamentary law by a committee of that name.

Mrs. Edith M. Yont, Past Matron of Hadassah Chapter, chairman of the education committee, has arranged for lectures on the first Thursday of December, January, February, March and April, to be held in the lecture hall of the Public Library, to be open to the public.

Mrs. Marjorie R. Doane, present matron of Winchester Chapter, was appointed chairman of the committee on parliamentary law, at a board of directors meeting last Monday, and has already begun preparing a class of club members, for the study of parliamentary law.

The Boston Eastern Star Women's Club is founded along similar lines to those of the Boston Masonic Club and its scope is as broad among women as that of the Masonic Club among men. The energy and ability already displayed by its leaders assure its success.

Although today's meeting is the first regular gathering and was planned as a musical, much business was transacted. Mrs. Louise T. Perkins, past matron of Georgetown Chapter, chairman of the dramatic committee, outlined plans for forming a class in dramatics and the presentation of a play next spring. Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond, past matron of Milton Chapter, chairman of the hospitality committee, arranged for refreshments. Mrs. Mabelle G. Kingsbury, past matron of Roslindale Chapter, chairman of the art committee, spoke of her plans for the winter.

Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, grand conductress of the Grand Chapter, past president of the Melrose Women's Club, and president of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, presided at today's gathering, calling for reports from the other chairmen of committees, including Mrs. Cora S. Jerguson, past matron of Royal Chapter, on ways and means; Mrs. Winifred Butler of Cambridge Chapter, on the business committee; Mrs. Bessie W. Sebott, on the publicity committee, and Mrs. Gertrude Davis, on the literature committee.

## ART

## Charles R. Patterson's Paintings of Ships

Paintings of ships and the sea by Charles R. Patterson are being exhibited at the galleries of Doll & Richards. The artist presents the many aspects of nautical life without an attempt to sift out what might not concern the artist. He seems to be content with the essence of the sea in its stolid indifference to struggling ships, which, in turn, spread out their sails to the full to catch the wind and defy the waves.

"Cutty Sark," the English clipper, is seen cutting her way through foamy crests, with sails full blown. The red and gold of the setting sun reflects upon the sails and in the blue-green transparency of the water. In this picture, as in all of them, the light is caught in a multiple of momentary reflections that give a remarkable accuracy of conception of moving water. Combined with a close rendering of the rigorous struggle of the ship contending with the forces of the sea, the artist has achieved an atmosphere of the interminable strife, a melodramatic setting of life at sea.

"Fishermen Racing for Mar- ket," the skipper is shown leaning against the pressure of the wind, half of the boat concealed in the foam of a broken wave. But, again, there is that dramatic representation of a small boat battling against time and the elements. The British ship "Ross-Shire," with its full-blown sails, has the appearance of a proud child with its Sunday dress of starched muslin. The United States sloop of war, "St. Mary's-Stopping a Slave," is done in front view with the ship inclined slightly to the right. There are three American clippers, "Whit-gale," which also looks dressed up and ready to ride the sea; the famous "Flying Cloud," with the fastest record of 36 miles a day; and "Sovereign of the Sea," done in quiet waters.

"The Swordfisherman" has more interest than the others for the dramatic composition. It, also, has interesting red orange reflections in the water. "Beached on Bank St. Pierre," is the only subject which is done with the ship in repose. With relaxed sails and lighter, more fantastic coloring, it is more decorative, but has not the intensity of interest of the little ship holding out against the treachery of a rough surf. Other of the large paintings are, "Tea from China," "Driven Before the Gale," and "Outward Bound." The painting of "The Henry Ford, Riding Out a Northwest Gale" is particularly interesting at present. The captain of the schooner writes in a letter, shown at the gallery, that he considers Mr. Patterson's picture to be a fine likeness. There are five small sea pictures, including "Surf, Chebucto Head, Nova Scotia," "Summer Sea," "A Hand at the Lee Wheel" which is beautifully done, and two nocturnes of "Bating up on the Banks."

The Ancient Mariner would have to take exception to idleness in the case of Mr. Patterson's painted ships on painted oceans.

**Amy Lowell Reads Her Unpublished Poems**

Amy Lowell read from her works before a meeting of the New England Poetry Club last evening in Steiner Hall, Boston. The customary confusion about the reading lamp prevailed. To have heard Miss Lowell traverse the preliminaries of one reading is to have her manner of approach firmly fixed in mind. For it appears never to vary. It is a wearisome approach, and one a little unkind, for, on the whole, janitors are probably willing to do what they

understand to be desired without being publicly ridiculed in the doing.

Miss Lowell apologized for reading unpublished works. She remarked that it had been her experience that people liked to hear read poems which were to be found immediately in bound volumes. She pointed out, however, that she had put aside the bringing out of a new volume of shorter poems in order to finish the task of her book on John Keats. These, with allers of conversation on many subjects, dripped forth a bit too long against the sounding board of an indulgent group of admirers. Then Miss Lowell arrived at her reading.

Whatever Miss Lowell's qualities as a humorist, her reading is satisfying. Not all poets can read their own work with sufficient detachment to enable it to be regarded as an artistic achievement for its own sake. Independent of the personality of the artist for carrying power. An energetic voice and a perfect enunciation submerge the mechanism of reading and permit the hearer a freedom for absorption in swiftly drawn pictures, in the sheer draperies of beautiful words, that is very grateful.

It seems superfluous for Miss Lowell to remind her audience that she has not the least idea how she does these exquisite things. Their modeling process is obviously lost in their ultimate beauty. Nothing that has been backed and heavy could possibly emerge so polished and faceted, it seems.

The gorgeous rhythms of "I went a-riding, a-riding, a-riding" are strong with splendor. The garden in Charleston, S. C., with its portico-darkness and its iron grille, is delicate and mysterious. The fidelity to character in "The Yankee Tale" is interesting. Miss Lowell promises, in an early book, a group of Yankee tales. The prospect is pleasingly heralded by this tale of Sally and her magenta silk.

## H. AMORY JR. WINS CIVIC CLUB OFFICE

## To Serve as Treasurer—Big Growth in Membership

Harcourt Amory Jr., has been chosen treasurer of the Young Men's Civic Club of Boston. This organization began its work in 1904 as the City History Club of Boston. It has enrolled several hundred older boys and young men each year. It has more than 100 branch clubs in the educational, social, and civic centers of Boston, and has enrolled some 3000 members. Many of these young men have held important positions in the community.

The Young Men's Civic Club provides training for many who would not receive it otherwise. It is developing civic leaders in various quarters of the city, and uniting them by association and a study of common interests. It is the only organization in Boston offering this work. The branch clubs are carried on in the public school evening centers and other social and educational centers of the city, and are organized mainly as junior city councils, following the methods of the Boston City Council, and dealing with matters of living interest.

The best of practice is afforded in the study and discussion of public affairs, and in the fundamentals of parliamentary procedure. The members receive practical preparation for the voting, for leadership, and for useful citizenship.

A congress is carried on in the club office which also serves as a civic reading room. Contests are held each year for the writing of essays upon historical and civic topics. The officers of the club are: Frederick J. Allen, director; the Rev. Thatchar R. Kimball, secretary; Harcourt Amory Jr., treasurer; Gaspar G. Bacon, Robert J. Bottomly, Joseph E. Chandler, Miss Ellen Chase, George H. McCaffrey, Walter R. Meins, Harvey N. Shepard, and Mrs. H. H. Sprague.

## MUSIC

## Mr. Kassman's Recital

Nicolai Kassman, violinist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. The principal numbers on his program were Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata and Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone. The remainder of the program, with the single exception of a piece by Hubay, consisted of transcriptions. Is the literature of the violin really poor? To make such a program necessary? We believe not. There is much interesting music for the violin which is seldom heard. Even Tartini's famous sonata might well be replaced occasionally by some other work of that prolific composer, and there is a vast literature of violin music by composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which is practically unknown in our concert rooms; nor have more modern writers neglected the violin. Judging by last night's program, Mr. Kassman is not, however, of an inquiring turn of mind in such matters, and more is the pity, for his talents as a musician are hardly sufficient to excite much interest by his playing alone, but were he to exercise them in more novel music he might very well derive greater advantage from his public appearances. As it is, Mr. Kassman plays with considerable facility, oftentimes brilliantly, in music which calls for display rather than depth of feeling or musicianly insight.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

## The Very Queer Cup

IT WAS a rainy day, and Richard and Jane, followed by Thomas the cat, had gone up to the attic; and there they found, at the back of a high shelf, a queer cup.

It was like an ordinary cup, at first sight, only that it was a lot prettier than most. It was blue and gold, and so was the saucer that went with it, and all round the cup and all over the saucer were bright red flowers with bright green leaves. It was when you looked inside that you were really astonished. Usually, when you look inside of an empty cup, there is nothing to see, but inside this cup was a kind of partition that went partly across the top. The partition had a hole in it, so that anybody who drank out of the cup drank through the hole. Anyway Jane and Richard decided that must be the right way to drink out of the cup because, when you lifted it by the handle, that was the only way you could drink out of it. Thomas the cat had gone to sleep on an old rug and was not at all interested. He was a large, stout, comfortable cat, who wore a gray coat, and had a long white mustache, and purred when he slept.

"Well, if that isn't a queer cup!" said Jane. "I never saw anything like it," said Richard. "I suppose it is what they call an antique, and used to belong to our early ancestors."

"Let's take it downstairs and ask Mother," said Jane. "All right," said Richard. "But we must handle it carefully. It may be quite valuable."

So they carried it carefully downstairs, and Thomas the cat followed them. Their mother laughed when she saw it.

"Why," said she, "where did you find that? I thought it was thrown away long ago."

"In the attic," said Richard. "It's the queerest cup we ever saw."

"It's a mustache cup," said their mother. "A mustache cup?" said Richard. "What is a mustache cup?" asked Jane.

"Pur-r-r-r-r," said Thomas. "Once upon a time," said their mother, "just as if she were beginning a story, 'nearly all men wore mus-

taches like your Uncle Henry. And so in those days there used to be a special kind of cup for men who wore mustaches to drink out of."

"I see what for," said Richard, peering into the cup. "It held their mustaches right up out of the way."

And he tried to get me to agree with him but I failed to see where it improved my looks—

I felt that it would be terrible for my little friend Sponge to see me in such a make-up so I tried to steer clear of him—

But it couldn't be done—he found me out—

It was all right though because instead of laughing at me he began playing with the ribbon and before long he had it clear off my neck and was having a regular picnic with it—

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I felt that it would be terrible for my little friend Sponge to see me in such a make-up so I tried to steer clear of him—

But it couldn't be done—he found me out—

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## Roosevelt House, Reclaimed, to Achieve More Than Chosen End

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEARLY as much money as Theodore Roosevelt received in salary in the seven years he served as President of the United States is said to have been spent on the reconstruction of his birthplace at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York, which is to be dedicated tomorrow as a national shrine under the auspices of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association. Expenditures on the restoration of the dwelling, which belonged to Roosevelt's father, and on the rebuilding of the one next door, which was the property of a relative, are understood to amount to date to more than \$400,000.

Some of the women who have been engaged in the work of bringing back the buildings from a set of floors devoted to trade and manufacture to a semblance of old-time town residences have expressed concern lest the public should regard the cost as excessive. But the majority of them believe that the matter will explain itself when people begin to see what has really been accomplished.

Only by the most diligent effort has the labor, begun about three years ago, been completed, and even now a few details of furnishing in the principal house, and a good many details of arrangement in the adjoining house, which has been made into a library and a museum, remain to be looked after.

One of the members of the board of directors of the memorial association said recently that the women, upon first considering means of commemorating the services of Roosevelt to the Nation, discussed the possibility of a monument or an academic endowment; but they finally came to the conclusion that the one thing they could do that no other group could duplicate, was to reclaim the hearth and home of Roosevelt's boyhood. Yet it has come about unless the writer is much mistaken, that the women have accomplished all three of the ends they had under consideration; for they have at once built a monument to their hero, they have founded a scholarly institution in his honor, and they have rescued the doorstep of his youth from neglect.

### House Copies Roosevelt Home

The reconstructed pair of brownstone fronts on East Twentieth Street, just off Broadway, for which so large a bill has been paid, is without question as solid, dignified, and permanent a piece of construction as men of the present rock-bottom steel-and-concrete period of engineering know how to set up. And the library and museum of Roosevelt House is as much a place for serious study and contemplation as if it were auxiliary to a university.

From the standpoint of realism, the monumental and academic aspects of the enterprise are no doubt the ones

that will prove in the long run the most convincing. For, after all, the birthplace is purely a restoration. Sentiment must attach to 28 East Twentieth Street as the spot on which Roosevelt's childhood home once stood rather than as one on which it now stands. What is dedicated there today is not the house in which T. R., the boy, romped and read and learned his manners in the '60s. It is but a copy of the old habitation of the Roosevelt family, conceived and executed by a modern architect in terms of modern building material. In appearance a four-story-and-basement house, of the middle of the nineteenth century, it is in fact a truncated skyscraper of the twentieth century and might accommodate the vaults and offices of a bank as well as the halls and apartments it actually encloses.

### Arrangement of Interior

The basement of Roosevelt House contains two floors, the lower of which rests on the elemental ledge of Manhattan Island, considerably below the foundations of the two original residences. In the lower story are located the heating plant and the maintenance equipment. In the basement proper of the principal house is the superintendent's office and store-rooms, and on the corresponding floor of the adjoining house is located the first hall of the museum. On the first floor of the principal house are seen the restored parlor, dining room, and garden room. The parlor and dining room are separated by large sliding doors, with ground-glass panels. The dining-room wall paper, in imitation of that of 60 years ago, is red. The garden-room paper is a tapestry with white ground and large figure. Marble mantels, with coal grates, are seen at the side of the dining room and parlor. A crystal chandelier hangs

from the parlor ceiling. The floors are carpeted in colors harmonizing with the wall papers. The woodwork is all done after the manner of the time, with hand-planed interiors, and is painted white. The lines of window casings and door casings are straight, agreeing with the scheme of flat surfaces and rectangular openings, on which the whole edifice is designed.

As for the first floor of the adjoining house, that holds another museum exhibition hall. When one goes upstairs from the front entrance, there is a set of three chambers repeating the plan of the first floor. The chamber corresponding to the garden room represents the Roosevelt nursery, up to the windows of which there used to grow, so they tell, the branches of a wistaria vine, large enough for a lad to climb on and swing from.

On the second floor of the adjoining house is the library, where are shelves of books written by Roosevelt, of books dealing with the history of his time. Next to the library at the garden end of this house is a study. With the second floor, restoration ceases, and with this floor visitors will ordinarily conclude their sight-seeing.

On the third floor of the principal house are offices for the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, and on the same floor of the other house is space for bookshelves and filing cabinets for the library. In the stacks have been placed bound volumes of New York newspapers, going back many years, and volumes of The London Times. These were donated by a New York publisher at the time of the amalgamation of two dailies. In the cabinets have been filed, among other things, political cartoons relating to Roosevelt, some of the artists' original drawings and others clippings from journals and magazines.

On the fourth floor is an auditorium. Here the dedicatory exercises are held today, and here meetings in the interest of Americanization and of other movements to which the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association is giving its energies will be held in the future.

## Holland's Jubilee Stamps

IN HONOR of Queen Wilhelmina's accession to the throne 25 years ago, two kinds of special stamps have been issued. The Dutch artist,



van Krimpen, professor arts from Amsterdam; J. J. Nannaar engraved the designs in brass. Mr. van Konijnenberg endeavored in the 10-cent stamp to combine the requisites of decoration and style with those of a characteristic portrait head of the queen, and succeeded in making a profile of unusual delicacy and refinement.

In the other stamp the figure on the throne is an allegorical representation of the monarchy with a scepter in its hand. This design is quite an innovation, as former Dutch stamps were always more or less natural in design.

Prof. Jan Yeth, the well-known Dutch portrait painter, has been asked by the Government to design a new series of stamps to be used when the present jubilee series is exhausted.

Madame Verone, now one of the leading lawyers of Paris, did not receive her degree until she was 33 years old. Her earlier life was spent not in the university but in the elementary school, where she taught as a means of earning her living. This period of her life was an active one; however, for she devoted her spare time to the promotion of popular education. Her interest in the movement led to her dismissal as a teacher. The Government of the Seine thought her ideas too radical! She was warmly defended by those who knew her work, but the Government was inexorable. She was forced to leave teaching and she became a journalist, acting as one of the editors of La Fronde.

During this period she carried on her studies and in 1907 was admitted to the bar of Paris. In this position she has done valuable work in the promotion of child welfare.

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## Madame Maria Verone, Feminist and Home-Maker

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence  
WAITING for Madame Maria Verone in her reception room, the headquarters of the Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes, Rue Milton, Paris, I had my first impres-

dress of simple flowered silk, with colonial slippers of quaint design, she looked of the home woman. Her study, a friendly little room with many books and worn leather chairs, carried out this impression. I could not help expressing to Madame Ver-



Photograph by Henri Manuel

Madame Maria Verone

sion of the French feminists. It was the impression of the well-rounded woman who devotes herself with equal enthusiasm to her cause, to her profession, and to her home; the impression of a very feminine feminist.

The room was large, comfortable. On the wall were paintings and sketches, their variety bespeaking friends of many tastes and talents. On the table were books and magazines, among them the monthly organ of the Ligue, of which Madame Verone is president and leader.

Madame Verone came to greet me from her little study. I was immediately won by her sparkling brown eyes and her gentle manner. In a

one my surprise at finding the Ligue installed in her own home.

"Oh, we have no money for offices," she explained. "My husband, Georges Lhermitte, shares my interest in the

movement."

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## SPANISH OUTLOOK BETTER IN TANGIER

French Claim Limits Its Demands  
to Sultanate Jurisdiction Over  
Native Courts in Zone

MADRID, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Reliable Spanish opinion considers that the predictions made in some quarters on the Tangier question are too optimistic, and that there are still enormous difficulties in the way of a solution. At the same time it is agreed that the outlook has improved and that the Spanish position is much stronger than it was only a month ago.

The result is partly attributed to the recent intervention of the United States—not, of course, that Washington was supporting Spanish aims and policy, but because her insistence on the open door and her apprehensions of Tangier being converted into a military stronghold suited the Spanish thesis.

### Press Controlled

Only the slightest references to the subject have been permitted in the newspapers, but shortly before the termination of the London conference a Madrid evening journal stated that efforts were being made in London to obtain a further postponement of the discussions. France delicately hinted that Spain's action in Morocco and her doubtful attitude toward maintaining herself there were such as seriously to discount her right to intervene in the Tangier settlement at all.

Shortly afterward it was stated that, thanks to United States intervention in the Tangier question, Spain finds herself at liberty to set about an offensive in Morocco immediately with the object of consolidating her prestige and being able to share in the future control and administration of Tangier. The new military directorate has found it difficult to devote a full measure of consideration to foreign affairs, but it is assumed that the recent conversations between the United States Ambassador and Gen. Primo de Rivera have had some bearing on this question.

### Spain to Follow British Policy

Spain will strongly support the representation of Italy in the conference of plenipotentiaries, which is opposed by France. It is believed also that Spain would support an American demand for representation. In these matters, however, she will closely follow British policy. As to the basis of discussion at the new conference, which is being sent forward by the London conference of experts, it is suggested that it is extremely wide and vague, and in very much the same condition in which it was presented at London, with the important difference that at the eleventh hour France considerably reduced her pretensions to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan over Tangier and showed a better appreciation of the Spanish point of view. It is understood that she now limits herself to claiming Sultanate jurisdiction over the native courts in the Tangier zone and making them part of the system as exercised by the Sultan in French Morocco.

The declaration, however, that at the forthcoming conference each government will be left with entire freedom of action largely discounts any idea of a formula being presented which would have the value of a preliminary understanding. It is clear, nevertheless, that the alternative to sending the discussions forward in this open state was the abandonment of the problem altogether for the time being, and the more conciliatory attitude of France and her large measure of withdrawal from the position of demanding full Sultanate sovereignty justified a further attempt at settlement at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, when the direct pressure of other and more powerful influences will doubtless assist toward satisfactory solution on international lines.

## TEWFIK BEY TO BE RULER OF HAURAN

Sultan Pasha, Rightful Chief, Is  
Hostile to Foreign Authority

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The passing away of Selim Pasha el Atrash, which is reported to have occurred recently in the Hauran (Jebel Drus), constitutes a great loss to the French administration in the Drus territory. Ever since the French assumed the mandate for Syria, the Druses, both of the Lebanon and of the Hauran, have constituted one of the most turbulent and difficult elements in the country. Exceedingly tenacious of their independence, very proud, and courageous fighting men, the Druses were ever a thorn in the side of the Turks and many were the punitive expeditions sent, with varying, but never very lasting, success against the inhabitants of the Hauran.

The experience of the Ottoman occupiers of Syria was like that of the French. All the more valuable, therefore, was the assistance of a man like Selim Pasha el Atrash, who, although not the acknowledged head of the Hauran Druses, nevertheless belonged to one of their best and most powerful families, and whose prestige was increased by his great wealth. Selim Pasha was appointed by the French to be Emir of the Hauran, and during his term of office comparative peace has reigned in that troublesome region.

Although they submitted to the authority of Selim Pasha, the great majority of the Hauran Druses have always considered as their rightful chief another member of the same family, Sultan Pasha el Atrash. This latter chieftain was brought up in an atmosphere of rebellion to foreign authority, and his father, Thonquan Pasha el Atrash, was captured, tried, and hanged by the Turkish general, Sami Pasha el Farouki, for high treason.

Sultan Pasha's attitude toward the French has always been the opposite of that of the late Selim Pasha, and Sultan Pasha is still practically a fugitive, living in tents on the edge of the desert, not daring to return to his home in the Hauran, for fear of the law.

# HOTELS AND RESORTS

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WITH EXTRA FAST TRAINS  
Through Pullman service to Miami  
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Mid-Winter Regatta will be one of the  
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GENERAL OFFICE  
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being seized and tried for his exploits  
at an earlier period of the French  
occupation.  
The French have appointed still an-  
other member of the Atrash family,  
Tewfik Bey, to be temporary Govern-  
or of Hauran, but it is felt in Syria  
that the loss of Selim Pasha will re-  
sult in an increase in the influence of  
Sultan Pasha, with the consequent  
possibility of a recurrence of agita-  
tion in the Drus country against the  
mandatory power.

## CHICAGO DRYS PLAN CITIZENSHIP PARLEY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Illinois dele-  
gates to the recent Washington Cit-  
izenship Conference, today announced  
plans for a Chicago mass meeting to  
be held soon for the purpose of aid-  
ing in mobilization of public senti-  
ment for better enforcement of pro-  
hibition.

There were 22 delegates from Illinois  
and they have organized by electing  
R. Clarence Brown of Chicago chair-  
man and Paul A. Westburg of Chi-  
cago secretary. The Illinois dele-  
gation have assured William E. Dyer,  
Mayor of Chicago, of their full support  
in his policy of "fearless enforcement

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On the Boardwalk  
How fortunate it is  
that "the Playground  
of the World" is like-  
wise the "World's  
Greatest Social Re-  
sort." The ocean  
breeze at the St.  
Charles table and our  
special rates complete  
the requirements.

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Atlantic City, N. J.  
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Playground of the World  
S. K. BONIFACE

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every modern convenience and comfort. Capacity  
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Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets  
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enjoy the new sixty-foot Swimming Pool  
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Transplanting all the modern comforts, conveniences and luxuries of  
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that of your own home. 1000 outside rooms. Spacious porches. 10  
minutes from Chicago's loop by Illinois Central Railroad.

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MANY STOCKS AGAIN RECEDE TO NEW LOWS

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK BONDS

BOSTON STOCKS

Industrials and Specialties Give Way in Abrupt Fashion in Market

Price changes at the opening of today's New York stock market were again irregular. Famous Players opened 5 1/2 lower at 60, a new low on reports of new financing. National Lead dropped a point. Some of the coppers made partial recovery from recent heaviness.

Confusing price movements continued throughout the early trading, with the best demand noted in the equipment, independent steel, automotive issues, here were again heavy. U. S. Rubber first preferred dropping 3 1/2 points.

Congoleum jumped 3 1/2 points to a new high, and gains of a point or more were registered by New York Central, Stromberg Carborundum and May Department Stores.

Rubbers Under Pressure

Stock prices turned reactionary before noon, in response to heavy liquidation of rubber issues and of such specialties as Famous Players, which dropped 10 points to 55 1/2. The buying support forthcoming for the usual industrial leaders in the first hour resulted in many gains of a point or more, but was withdrawn and the general flatness began to prevail.

There were a few conspicuous strong spots, notably Congoleum, up 4 1/2, and Woolworth, up 1/2.

Bonds Rather Mixed

Considerable irregularity developed in today's early bond dealings, but the foreign bond market was upward.

In response to the more favorable repurchase news, Parry's advance 1/2, leading the early advance of United States Government bonds held firm.

Brisk recovery of some of the non-railroad mortgage features featured the railroad list, gains of 1/2 to 1 1/2 points being registered by Colorado and Missouri Pacific 4s and 5s. Paul convertible 4 1/2s, convertible 4s, and a "Nickle" Atlantic Coast Line 4s.

There were a few weak spots

looses of a point or more being registered by St. Paul general 4 1/2s, Pere Marquette 4s, Norfolk and Western 4s, and Southern Pacific 4s.

A drop of nearly 2 points in Bethlehem Steel refunding 5s was the feature of the industrial list.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Ag Chem	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Adv. Sugar	324	324	324	324	33
Adv. Steel	1014	1014	1014	1014	1234
Can. P.	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014
Chain A.	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014
Coal	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Cot Oil	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Cot Oil P.	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Cut Oil P.	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114
Expens.	84	84	84	84	84
Ice	33	33	33	33	33
Int. Corp.	174	174	174	174	174
Metals	684	684	684	684	684
R. Mills	974	974	974	974	974
Ship & C.	64	64	64	64	64
Steel Fdy.	344	344	344	344	344
W. & B.	34	34	34	34	34
Woolen P.	214	214	214	214	214
W. Paper	214	214	214	214	214



**FRENCH TEXTILE INTERESTS COME TO NEW ENGLAND**

May Locate Two Plants in Rhode Island—One Deal Consummated

French textile interests have been surveying the possibilities for locating two new plants in Woonsocket, R. I., and vicinity, involving the expenditure of a large amount of money.

In one instance, a deal has been consummated whereby Etablissements François Masurel Frères have acquired title to the Nyanza No. 2 mill in Woonsocket and will convert it into a worsted yarn plant.

The purchasers, who were represented by Eugene Masurel, who has just sailed for France, are a well-known spinning house of Roubaix-Tourcoing, France, and their yarns are by no means unknown in this country, having been imported for a number of years by L. B. Harding & Co. of Boston. Their plant in Woonsocket is now being equipped with a total of more than 150,000 spindles.

The No. 3 Nyanza mill is a first-class brick mill construction building, about 150 by 300, three stories and basement, and can accommodate 250,000 to 300,000 spindles, erected under the direction of Lockwood, Greene & Co. The plant will be equipped as speedily as possible from machinery, which is new on order. The company has acquired four or five acres of land with the mill building, which will allow for ample expansion. Another large French company, which is located in Roubaix-Tourcoing, also has a large combing plant there, is understood to have been taking options on a large tract of land in Branch VII, North Smithfield, just outside Woonsocket, with the idea of erecting a large combing plant there. Options are understood to have been taken on a tract of about 100 acres of land, which riparian and railroad facilities. This project is in abeyance pending the further discussion of the problem in France, whether the agent of the principals has gone.

**LITTLE COPPER CHANGING HANDS**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Very little copper is changing hands, owing to the weakness of standard quotations in London, declining prices here and the gloomy aspect abroad. Buyers are hard to find who will pay more than 12 1/2 cents delivered for electrolytic copper. Producers are unwilling to sell under 12 1/2 cents and custom smelters are holding at 12 1/2.

Domestic consumption remains fairly good, but buyers are over the market, having had enough copper shipped under the market during the decline to enable them to refrain from buying for several weeks.

Buying power cannot be expected to return until there is some definite turn for the better in the European situation and producers here and in South America curtail output. Consumption is not to blame for the present situation, but short-sighted overproduction. The sooner high-cost copper managers realize that their copper is most valuable when the ground has been sacrificed at such prices as now prevail, the quicker will the situation be remedied.

Electrolytic copper is 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 cents delivered, to end of the year, the lowest for 1923. Price aside ship is around 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 cents. New York. Price abroad is around 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 cents, c. i. f., Hamburg, Havre, and London.

**HOWARD ELLIOTT GIVES HIS VIEWS**

ST. PAUL, Oct. 26.—There is evidence on every hand that the northern railroads are economically sound, although suffering from gloomy exaggerations of present difficulties, said Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific railway. "That section of the country," he said, "reveals returning prosperity, but healthy development requires some advance in freight rates, so that the railroads may obtain sufficient revenue to permit of essential expansion of the transportation machine."

**DIVIDENDS**

United States Steel Iron Pipe Co. declared an extra 2 per cent dividend on preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Oct. 15. The stock of record Oct. 15, 1923, totaling 5 per cent, were previously declared, bringing this year's dividend to 7 per cent. The 2 per cent extra dividend is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922.

Consolidated Gas Co. declared the regular quarterly \$1.25 common dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15. The stock of record Nov. 15, 1923, totaling 1 1/2 per cent, were previously declared, bringing this year's dividend to 3 1/2 per cent. The 1 1/2 per cent extra dividend is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922.

National Fireproofing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 15. The stock of record Oct. 15, 1923, totaling 1 1/2 per cent, were previously declared, bringing this year's dividend to 3 per cent. The 1 1/2 per cent extra dividend is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922.

Citic Service Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 1/2 to 1 per cent in cash and 1/2 to 1 per cent in common stock scrip on the common and 1/2 to 1 per cent in cash on both preferred and preference "B" stocks, all payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. The stock of record Oct. 15, 1923, totaling 2 1/2 per cent, were previously declared, bringing this year's dividend to 5 per cent. The 2 1/2 per cent extra dividend is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922.

Pure Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 cents on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. The stock of record Oct. 15, 1923, totaling 3 1/2 cents, were previously declared, bringing this year's dividend to 7 cents. The 3 1/2 cents extra dividend is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922.

Columbian Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. The stock of record Oct. 15, 1923, totaling 4 per cent, were previously declared, bringing this year's dividend to 8 per cent. The 4 per cent extra dividend is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922.

Emerson Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. The stock of record Oct. 15, 1923, totaling 1 1/2 per cent, were previously declared, bringing this year's dividend to 3 per cent. The 1 1/2 per cent extra dividend is payable out of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922.

TIN PLATE CLAY ACTIVE  
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Tin plate operations of American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation have reached the highest point for the year at between 85 per cent and 90 per cent. Between 85 per cent and 90 per cent is the general average for the industry in this and Ohio producing territories.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY GROSS  
Gross earnings of the Cities Service Company for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 were \$16,627,792, compared with \$14,417,566 in 1922. Net profits aggregated \$1,148,007, equivalent to \$18.25 a share on an average amount of common stock outstanding, compared with \$14.82 in the similar period last year.

**CONSTRUCTIVE NEWS SENDS UP FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHARPLY**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Practically all of the European exchanges moved up sharply at the opening of today's foreign exchange market, in response to publication of the Hughes-Curzon notes, and an official denial by Premier Baldwin that the English Government contemplated adoption of an inflationist policy.

Demand sterling opened at \$45.00, an advance of 1 1/2 cents over last night's closing quotation. France gained 17 points, to 5.95 cents; Holland exchange moved up 10 points, to 3.35 cents, and Italian lire recorded a 4-point gain, to 4.54 cents.

Markis were virtually unchanged around 1 cent a billion.

**LAYING BASIS FOR AN EXPANSION ERA**

Moody Says Next Spring Should See Foundation for Upswing—European Chaos Discounted

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

Whether the Berlin Government in view of the complete failure of its fiscal, financial, and foreign policies for five years can withstand the chagrin of the German people, is a question which naturally should interest America. But our foreign trade has already decided the worst that we seem likely to suffer at the moment is a further delay in the desired revival of this trade.

Yet stock prices are clinging tenaciously to their recent low levels. It is usual in times like these for the stock market to hold firm through October owing to the supporting influence of the autumn trade; but this special trade activity terminates early in November. How well the stock market will hold in November in the absence of the bracing influence of the fall trade is an open question.

Rubber company stocks and bonds are suffering from the drastic competition which began about three years ago. Tire shipments from January to August utterly failed to show the usual increase; and eight months' figures indicate heavy over-production.

Tires and other finished goods now being delivered are made of rubber which has been sold at a deficit of more than 10 cents per pound of rubber contents than the goods sold last year. This margin of profit is badly reduced.

If present trends, mercantile, financial and political, should persist for a few months longer, we ought, by next spring or summer to have in hand pretty complete foundations for another era of expansion in trade and in the stock and bond markets.

**AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. YEAR**

The financial report of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ended Aug. 31, 1923, shows a deficit of \$4,019,892, after interest charges and inventory adjustments, compared with a deficit of \$2,479,390 in the previous year. In addition to the above deficit, the company charged out, against the profit and loss account, a loss of \$3,907,906 on properties sold, and set up a reserve of \$2,000,000 against losses on properties sold. The gold-making profit and loss deficit of \$571,609 Aug. 31, compared with a surplus of \$4,210,189 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

**RAILWAY EARNINGS**

SOUTHERN PACIFIC  
September, 1923, 1922, 1921  
Operating revenue, \$24,222,329, \$22,797,329, \$21,000,000  
Operating expenses, 20,800,000, 19,800,000, 18,500,000  
Net operating income, \$3,422,329, \$2,997,329, \$2,500,000

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY  
September, 1923, 1922, 1921  
Gross earnings, \$1,308,415, \$1,217,679, \$1,100,000  
Operating expenses, 1,185,831, 1,100,000, 1,000,000  
Net operating income, \$122,584, \$117,679, \$100,000

PHILADELPHIA & READING  
September, 1923, 1922, 1921  
Gross earnings, \$7,454,394, \$6,782,686, \$6,000,000  
Operating expenses, 6,800,000, 6,200,000, 5,500,000  
Net operating income, \$654,394, \$582,686, \$500,000

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN  
September, 1923, 1922, 1921  
Operating revenue, \$2,520,000, \$2,401,749, \$2,200,000  
Operating expenses, 2,100,000, 2,000,000, 1,800,000  
Net operating income, \$420,000, \$401,749, \$400,000

SINGER MAKES PROGRESS  
The balance sheet of the Singer Sewing Machine Company of New Jersey, dated Sept. 12, 1923, reveals cash and debtors of \$22,117,072, compared with \$25,271,000 in 1922. Total assets are \$34,004,609, compared with \$32,105,216. The surplus stands at \$6,679,343, compared with \$5,815,946 last year.

WESTINGHOUSE'S GAINS  
For the first part of its current fiscal year, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which has added new business, an increase of 28.8 per cent over the corresponding 1922 period. The total income for the first half of the year was \$152,328,564. Billings for the first half-year were \$73,714,300, topping 1922 by 51.6 per cent.

GOODYEAR SHARES RETIREMENT  
Directors of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company have voted to anticipate at once the retirement of 25 placed with preference stock, under the contract to purchase by the company on or before Feb. 1, 1924. The retirement reduces the outstanding amount of prior preference stock to \$15,000,000.

MOTOR ASSOCIATION'S SALES  
The sales of members of the Motor & Accessory Manufacturers' Association in September, 1923, totaled 272,070, a decrease of 8.4 per cent from August. Accounts overdue total \$2,583,000, an increase of \$539,390 over the same month last year. Total sales for the first nine months of 1923 were \$1,329,550, an increase of 18.1 per cent.

EATON AXLE'S EARNINGS  
The Eaton Axle & Spring Company reports to the New York Stock Exchange for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1923: Sales \$1,183,803, cost of sales \$588,265, operating income \$600,538. Other income, less other charges, \$16,888, net income \$317,428.

ROAD ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES  
The Southern Pacific road has ordered 18 locomotives of the American Locomotive Company in addition to 25 placed with the Baldwin concern, all 1924 delivery.

MUSKINGEAM, INC.  
Muskineam, Inc., reports to the New York Stock Exchange for six months ended May 31, 1923: Sales \$2,779,989; expenses \$2,408,721; depreciation, \$27,013; taxes \$40,000; net income, \$274,255.

BANKERS TO MEET IN GEORGIA  
The next annual spring meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers Association will be held at the Bon Air-Anderson Hotel, Augusta, Ga., April 28 to May 1, 1924, inclusive.

**LIVE-STOCK PRICE LEVEL THIS WEEK WELL MAINTAINED**

Lighter Run of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Chief Factor—Low Grades Hard to Sell

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (Special).—A light run of cattle made a better market for the higher grades this week. Low grade stuff was hard to sell and most of the arrivals of heavyweights. Selected heavyweights, yearlings, were in demand with the best quotable up to \$12.25. Fancy heavy steers brought as high as \$12.50, but there were few cattle handled that brought more than \$11.10, testifying to the poor quality of the receipts.

Buyers had little use for the plain light weight steers lacking quality, and the bulk of these sold at \$8.95, with the common kind of grassers bringing \$7.25.

The supply of range cattle was small and prices were fairly steady. She stock was quoted steady as a general proposition. Double bred hogs were sold well and demand was especially good for the heavyweight yearling hogs that were quoted at \$7.85 to \$8.50.

A few good fat beef cows went at \$6.50, but the general run changed hands at \$4.65 to \$5.00. Good fat bulls brought \$5.60, and the common variety sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

The supply of calves was moderate and prices were steady. Vealers sold at \$10.11, and plain heaves \$4.70. Stockers and feeders fetched \$6.75 to \$7.00. A lighter run of hogs had a tendency to steady prices, somewhat, but there was little change during the week. Good heavy hogs sold at \$7.70, with the bulk of the 225 to 285 pound hogs selling at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Yearlings were \$7.15 to \$7.55. Mixed brought \$6.50 to \$7.20 and the heavy packing \$6.40 to \$6.55.

Sheep were in fair demand because of a lighter run than usual. Good lambs were in steady demand, but other grades sold slowly. Western lambs brought \$12.75 to \$13, with the medium, \$12.25 to \$12.75. Most of the natives went at \$12 to \$12.75. Feeders sold at \$12 to \$12.75. Yearlings were scarce around \$9.11. Old ewes were in good demand around \$4 to \$5.50.

BANK DOES NOT RAISE RATE  
LONDON, Oct. 26.—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 4 per cent; thus the increase in rate expected in some quarters did not appear.

SOVIET TO BUY COTTON  
LONDON, Oct. 26.—President Nogan of the Soviet Textile Trusts has signed a contract for the purchase of 100,000 bales of cotton for New York to buy \$1,500,000 of cotton, payment to be guaranteed by the Latvian National Bank.

TRUSCOOT STEEL COMPANY  
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—The Truscoot Steel Company reports to Oct. 31 this year, gross sales of \$17,276,000, compared with \$13,322,000 in 1922.

OPEN BRANCH HERE  
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Authorization certificate has been granted the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation by the State Superintendent of Banks. This corporation, an affiliation of the banking house of J. Henry Schroder & Co., London, has been organized with an initial capital of \$2,000,000 and surplus of \$500,000, both fully paid.

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Among the Railroads  
By FRANKLIN SNOW

ELECTRIFICATION of the railroads in New England and the middle Atlantic states again is being urged, this time as a part of the "superpower zone," the current to be generated by water power.

A similar project was conceived two years ago and huge savings to the railroads affected were promised, but it developed at the time that those comprising the committee were electrical experts rather than railroad men and their estimates were challenged (and largely disproved) by the railroads.

It must not be thought that the railroads actually oppose electrification, for the majority of transportation men readily concede its advantages. Yet, aside from the vast expenditure which would be incurred, and which would be impossible without federal aid, the railroad officials who have studied the situation are loath to believe that the time has come to discard entirely the little old steam locomotive.

Practically all railroad officers of the present day have been trained on roads using steam motive power exclusively. They know the limitations of the steam engine but they feel more at home with this tried and proven agent of transportation than they would with electric power.

Further, the electrification thus far installed have by no means proved infallible. A recent storm put out of commission for several hours the entire electric division of the New York Central and a similar occurrence always must be reckoned with.

Electricity has been used for so brief a period, comparatively speaking, that its benefits and assurances are not as yet etched as assured from a railroad standpoint. An instance of this is the Milwaukee road which has electrified 560 miles of its line through Montana, Idaho and Washington. Unquestionably, operating performances have been improved (in the way of heavy train loads and faster schedules) but the heavy expenditure incurred has been a severe burden to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and efficiently as the line is managed, its income statements continue to reflect the heavy interest charges on the tremendous expenditure originally incurred. It is this very question which is foremost in the thoughts of railroad officers in considering the step—whether the interest payments on bonds issued or whether the electrification will prove a burden rather than an asset.

Brotherhood Leader  
Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has been a picturesque figure in transportation circles for years. As head of the "aristocrat" among labor unions (and one which for many years refused to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor) he has been a dominant figure in the labor movement.

Of distinguished appearance and with a gift for oratory, his presence at many notable gatherings other than those of a transportation character has been solicited. Despite his so-called "radical" (it will be helpful if the coming congress can be induced to define the word) views on social and economic questions, there is no doubt that his leadership has been of advantage to the railroads as well as to the union of which he is the chief.

Mr. Stone has never been one to authorize a strike on questionable grounds. His championship of prohibition un-

**CUSTOMS RULINGS**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (Special).—Imported merchandise carried by vessels operated by the United States Shipping Board is not entitled to any special consideration according to decision of the Customs Board.

Importance, just handed down by Judge Hay of the Board of United States General Appraisers. Judge Hay also takes occasion to emphasize in this ruling that no duty under the United States Government can, either by act of neglect, carelessness or culpidity, change or alter the operation of a law of Congress.

This decision overrules a protest brought before the Customs Board in the name of C. M. Markle of New Orleans. The protest covered merchandise which was assessed for duty under the tariff act of 1922, and which was claimed by the importers to be dutiable under the act of 1913.

The contention of the importers was rather unique. They claimed that the vessel upon which this merchandise was carried belonged to the United States Shipping Board, and that this ship started toward this country from England on or about July 21, 1922, in ample time to have permitted an importation under the act of 1913, but that by order of the Shipping Board the vessel was put back to port to take of more merchandise. This, it was pointed out, caused a long delay, which resulted in the vessel arriving after the 1922 tariff act had gone into effect.

The importers held that the delay in the arrival of the merchandise having been caused by the United States Government, they should not have been made to pay the increased duties imposed under the act of 1922.

Judge Hay writes a lengthy opinion in this case, in which he denies in every particular the contentions made by the importers, and concludes by stating that the Shipping Board, in operating vessels from one country to another, is a common carrier, and that its relations to the shippers of merchandise is a vessel operated by it are the same as the relations of any other common carrier.

LONDON BANKERS OPEN BRANCH HERE  
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**SPRING LINES IN CHICAGO CLOTHING TRADE GOING WELL**

Opening of White Sales Brings Good Response—Novelty Trade Mostly Spot

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (Special).—With the usual fall lull in domestic apparel, there is considerable future business being written on various construction, which include yard wide brown muslin. This has come to have an important place in the making of holiday gifts and the orders for spot delivery of this weave indicate that merchants are even now filling orders for advance business.

A second outstanding domestic item is the amount of pillow tubing that is selling for the making of fancy cases for holiday gifts. In addition to these regular stock items, Carson Pirie Scott & Co. have informed their merchant customers of the advantage to be gained in selection and delivery of white goods now for delivery Dec. 31, in time for the opening of the white sales on Jan. 2.

This service is given by this house on all of the various numbers that go to make up their Bridal and Saxon line, including sheeting, tubings, muslin, tissues, cambrics and the entire line of muslins. The merchants have a way that has been a surprise, considering the restrictions which they had placed on future buying.

In woolen departments there is a sanguine attitude. The demand for the curried and shawl cloth for making short jackets on sports lines, has grown to such proportions that it has stimulated skirting to a high degree.

Predictions are freely made that a new peak will be reached on this novelty skirting between now and the first of the year.

The women and girls in this particular section and territory, to which the jobbing houses in this district distribute, are not petticoat wearers, and as a rule the silk skirt of the usual type of dress is too cold to wear with a jacket. Of course, even fashion cannot be changed too much, so rather than wear petticoats the choice is given to woolen stockings, which give warmth without weight.

Novelty Stocks Low  
The novelty effects are outstanding in the sale with point will coming in at the most important staple. All of this business is for spot delivery. Much of this ordering is done by phone, indicating just how low merchants are keeping their stocks. Inventory is too close at hand for large buying orders to be being held down. This is in accord with an agreement generally favored by merchants and discussed at various state conventions of the near-by groups.

A few days of snappy weather have also produced spot business of nice proportions in blanket departments and outfitting flannel sections. The former business was so well written on futures that the man who neglected to place his order and cover his early needs is in rather a bad way for blankets are selling unusually well.

The first spring lines now out indicate good future business. This is true in the hosiery lines for children now on the road; the first of the silk stockings are bringing a premium price, and demand for prints on grounds of canton crepe, and crepe de chine.

Silk and cotton mixtures are selling much better than expected. The high price of each of these was thought to be more or less a detriment but the orders indicate it is growing in popularity. Especially is this true in coloring and patterns suitable for draperies, while the demand for undergarments continues to increase.



## "BIG THREE" FACE STURDY ELEVENS

Mid-Season Games Promise Followers High-Grade Football in the East Tomorrow

Tomorrow's football games will bring the first half of the college season of 1923 to a close, and there are several contests which are going to provide high-grade football, and all of the "Big Three" will face eleven teams that promise to bring out the best football that Harvard, Yale and Princeton can show.

Harvard will be called upon to meet what appears, on paper at least, to be the strongest eleven that the Crimson will face before it runs out on the Palmer Stadium gridiron to face Princeton, Nov. 10. Dartmouth is to be Harvard's opponent, and when these two teams face each other in the Stadium tomorrow afternoon there will probably be the largest gathering of spectators that has yet witnessed any of the "Big Three" championship battles on Soldiers Field.

From a competitive point of view the contest should be all that the most exacting football fan can desire for, as Coach R. T. Fisher '12 appears to have convinced the Harvard players that they must give their very best, if they are to win the remaining games of the schedule, while Coach J. B. Hawley '09 appears to be meeting with much success in building up a winning system at Hanover. Harvard showed a very powerful defense against Eliot Cross last week and it is hard to imagine Dartmouth making much ground against the big Crimson line except by forward passing. However, on the other hand, has shown little ability in gaining ground itself. Except for the forward pass by K. S. Prattman '24 and one 25-yard run by J. W. Hammond '25, the Crimson showed little ability to gain ground against Holy Cross, and unless there has been a decided improvement in the Crimson offense during the past few days, Harvard's chances of scoring by straight rushing do not look any better than Dartmouth's. With Hammond doing the punting, the Crimson should have an advantage in this department of play.

The first time these two colleges met on the gridiron was in 1882, when Harvard won by 4 goals and 19 touchdowns to 0 for Dartmouth. Including that year, they have played 23 games, with Harvard winning 13, losing two and tying two. In 1903, Dartmouth won, 11 to 0, and in 1907 the Green won, 22 to 0. The last time they met was in 1904 and 1905, the first one being 0 to 0 and the second 6 to 6. Last year was the first time they had met since 1912, and Harvard won a hard-fought game, 12 to 3.

**Princeton Faces Navy**  
Princeton is going to face the United States Naval Academy and a hard game should result. Both of these teams met with defeat last Saturday, Princeton at the hands of Notre Dame and Annapolis at Pennsylvania State College. Princeton appears to be very weak in the line as evidenced by the fact that Notre Dame, a team which has always depended largely on forward passing for its gains, was able to penetrate the Tiger line for big gains. Navy met with a bad defeat Saturday, but most of the 21 points scored by Penn State were due to individual brilliancy on the part of H. E. Wilson and the Midshipmen believe that in Princeton they will not meet such a strong opponent as Penn State. Princeton should have the better of the kicking, both punting and drop-kicking.

Yale appears to be facing its first real test of the 1923 season. The Elis have been able to run up 123 points in the three games they have already played; but with the possible exception of Bucknell Yale's opponents were far from strong on the line. Brown has been doing well during the past week or two and with four or five of her most promising players again available for work after having been out of the lineup for two or three weeks, Yale should be able to give Yale one of the hardest battles the Blue has yet faced.

**Big Game in New York**  
Pennsylvania State College, conqueror of the Navy, and West Virginia University, will meet in a big game at the Yankee Stadium in New York. Both teams have been pointing for this contest, and the winner will have to play a very high grade of football to come out victorious. University of Pittsburgh and Syracuse University, the two teams which dedicated the Stadium to football last Saturday, are looking forward to easier matches tomorrow. The best game of the season, however, is the one between Yale and Pennsylvania State, a team which has not yet won a game.

A game which will draw more than passing interest, both on account of its international nature and the spectacular work of the opposing eleven, is the game between the University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field. This will be the fourth game which Centre has played against an eastern team, the other three having been against Harvard, and it will be interesting to see just what Coach C. B. Moran has been able to do with his team. Captain J. P. Roberts '23 is not available again. Another international game will bring Washington and Jefferson against Dartmouth.

While the Naval Academy is having a hard tussle with Princeton, West Point is looking forward to a chance to make up for last week's defeat by taking it out of Lebanon Valley. This should be little more than an easy practice game for the Cadets, as Pennsylvania State has a 58-0 over Lebanon Valley.

Columbia, after its defeat by Pennsylvania, expects to show better football against Williams. It will be interesting to study the result of this game, as P. L. Wender, coach of the Williams team, was formerly Harvard's captain and star, who learned his football under the Houghton system which is now at Columbia. There will be a chance to get a line on the relative merits of Tufts and Harvard tomorrow, when the former meets Middlebury, the team which held Harvard to a 6-0 tie. This promise to be a close game.

Bates meets Colby at Brunswick and University of Maine meets Colby at Waterville in a continuation of the Maine State championship series. Just what the Maine team is capable of, as it has a victory over Bates to its credit, while Bowdoin and Colby played to a 6-0 tie last Saturday.

**OLIPHANT IS PRESIDENT**  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—E. Q. Oliphant, director of athletics at Union College, was elected president of the Adirondack section of the Amateur Athletic Union at their annual meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Albany. The Amateur Athletic Union determines the eligibility of athletes for open competition and organizes meets and contests in various sections of the country. Prof. Howard Odyke, secretary of the Union College Athletic Board, was appointed secretary of the Adirondack section of the A. A. U. for the ensuing year.

## Expected to Star in Eli Backfield

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## Undeclared Teams to Meet Tomorrow

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F.



# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Taking the Garden Into the Cellar

THRIFTY housewives are learning that it is a simple matter to have an abundant supply of certain vegetables most of the winter by forcing them in the cellar. The forcing process is a simple one in a cellar or basement which has a furnace so that a temperature of 50 degrees may be maintained.

Probably rhubarb is the easiest of all vegetables to force. It is necessary only to dig up a few strong roots from the garden, or to buy them from some commercial grower. They should be dug just before cold weather and then allowed to stay outside until they are frozen solid. A few plants may be forced at a time, the others being kept frozen. Forcing is done best in boxes containing light soil. The roots are to be placed close together in these boxes and covered two or three inches deep. Best results are obtained when another box is inverted over the plants or a portion of the cellar darkened by means of burlap or a light framework of boards. When rhubarb develops in the dark it comes very white and attractive, with a large proportion of stalk and very little foliage. An occasional light application of water is required, but too much moisture is to be avoided. The rhubarb is ready to use in a few weeks from the time forcing is begun, and has quite a different flavor from that grown outside.

### Forcing Asparagus

Asparagus can be forced in much the same way, but it is not necessary to freeze the crowns. Unless the gardener has a liberal supply of strong four-year-old roots, this forcing of asparagus is rather expensive, however.

Witloof chicory will give better results than asparagus, and there are several sources from which this vegetable can be obtained if it has not been grown in the home garden. The roots should be stored where they will keep very cool until they are needed, six or eight being forced at a time. They are handled best in a box about two feet deep. The roots may be trimmed off until they are six or eight inches long, and of course the tops must be cut off, too, if the plants are home-grown. Purchased roots will come all ready for forcing. The roots should stand upright in the box, about two inches apart, and should be covered with light soil to the top. It is a distinct advantage to add about five inches of clear sand after this point has been reached, because when the Witloof chicory grows up, through sand it makes tighter heads than in otherwise the case. Still, perfectly usable heads are obtained without this practice.

### A Delicious Salad

The light must be excluded as for rhubarb, and a light watering given occasionally. Only about two weeks will elapse before the Witloof chicory will be ready for the table. It is white and makes a delicious salad. In restaurants it goes by the name of French endive and commands a high price. Formerly a large amount of this salad plant was imported every year from Belgium, home-makers not realizing that it could be produced with the utmost ease in the home cellar.

Some people like to force dandelion roots in the cellar. If kept dark they make white heads which have a much milder flavor than dandelions grown out of doors.

Parsley is another garden plant which can be grown readily indoors, but it does not need darkness. In fact, it will thrive in a kitchen window as well as anywhere else, if it is placed in boxes or pots and watered occasionally. As parsley is very hardy it is often possible to dig up plants of doors after fairly cold weather has come.

Finally, chives may be mentioned. Started plants often can be bought in the market and they grow readily in a pot in the kitchen window, providing leaves at any time when the housewife needs a little additional seasoning.

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A large and attractive variety of Jams, Jellies and Pickles for winter use. Pure products made from the finest fruits, samples sent free. Jams and Jellies, \$2.75. Price list.  
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FACE POWDER STAYS ON  
It has unusual adhesive qualities and only one application a day is necessary. Best and purest materials used. The box. Sent on receipt of price. Free samples sent on receipt of price. Dealers, or CHARLES MEYER, Mr. Est. 1868, 11 East 12th Street, NEW YORK.

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This Black Velvet Dress, With the Circular Flounce That Shows the Influence of 1880, Illustrates Fashion's Latest Fancy in Design and Material. Though Termed an Afternoon Gown, It Can Be Worn in the Evening. When a Cloak Showing a Bright Velvet Lining Would Be an Attractive Accessory

## The Line Makes the Mode

London Special Correspondence  
EACH winter velvet is an important material, and this season it not only appears in two-thirds of the winter models, but is universally used for coat linings. Velvet is employed with silk and cloth, chiffon and metal tissues. Less embroidery is used, and a novelty of the season is stamped velvet. The design may be carried out in gold and silver, and have the effect of embroidery, and as the tendency is to use contrasting shades, the effect is pleasing as a means of blending the colors harmoniously. A dress of black and dead-leaf velvet looks well treated in this way, and worn with a black velvet coat. A brown velvet coat and skirt, with a bodice in paisley velvet, is also smart.

**Slim Silhouette**  
Line is really the most important thing in dress this season. The silhouette is slim and flowing, with the straight line kept to below the knees, where the movement flows out toward the feet. The influence of 1880 is more marked than was the case in the early part of the year. This fullness is best expressed by means of a circular flounce or rounce, though a gauged frill may be used, or a triangular piece of material be inserted on

either side of the skirt. In the latter case, a graceful movement is given by attaching the front and back panels of the dress by means of elastic. This movement is noticeable in tunic dresses which follow a somewhat loose princess line. These dresses are mostly without a waistband for, if a waistband is used, the line is broken. The dress illustrated in the accompanying sketch shows the tendency of the mode, and is carried out in black velvet. Though termed an evening dress, it can be worn in the evening, when a cloak showing a bright velvet lining would be an attractive accessory.

Other popular materials are ottoman silk, moiré, and damask silk. A black velvet skirt with upper part in white damask, outlined with narrow black satin and a little colored embroidery, looks well. If the skirt is made of black cloth, embroidery in vivid shades brightens it, as is also

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Women of refinement and culture have found this soap the equal of French toilet soaps which command high prices. It is a hard soap, delicately perfumed with a blend of oriental oils, and contains a liberal portion of pure cold cream.  
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Can you imagine baking biscuits, pies, apples, potatoes, etc., or roasting meats thoroughly and correctly in a pot simply set over a flame produced by gas, oil, alcohol or candle fuel?  
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The "Story" of how this "Master" came to be invented is very interesting. It tells you about one of the greatest cooking utensils the world has known. How to reduce your fuel bills 75% to 90%. (Think of that!) Also, how to bake and roast your food quickly, scientifically, and without using an oven.  
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These cakes are made in 1 1/2 lb., 3 lb., and 5 lb. sizes, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$6.00, shipped anywhere in the United States—carriage prepaid—and packed in highly embellished metal containers which appeal to the artistic sense and also keep the Fruit Cake in perfect condition indefinitely.  
To lovers of "Pump Pudding" may we suggest the steaming of this Fruit Cake for twenty minutes and the serving of it with hot lemon or hard sauce as an epicurean treat.

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the case when velours de laine is used. For a girl's frock in the latter material vivid wool embroidery is suitable.

**Use of Lace**  
The flounced dress is an ideal design for the employment of lace, and lace has never been more popular than it is at present. Combined with nylon or chiffon, it makes a delightful dance frock for young people. A delicate lace may be combined charmingly with pale lavender, soft pink, or clear apple green. A pretty frock is composed of a green velvet bodice and a light skirt made of rows of deep cream lace and gold gauze ribbon; or a satin bodice may have a silk net skirt in the same color trimmed with rosettes of net. If the dress is done in white, silver ribbon is used.

## To Keep Grapes Fresh

The following method of keeping grapes fresh is extensively used in France. Select bunches that have stems three or more inches long. Get as many bottles as you have bunches of grapes to preserve, and fit each bottle with a good cork stopper. Bottles that hold six or eight ounces of water are large enough. In each cork stopper bore a hole that will admit the stem of a bunch of grapes, but is small enough to hold the stem tightly. Fill the bottle with water, insert the cork, put in the stem from the outside of the stopper, and let the stalk extend half an inch on the inside of the bottle. Hang the bottle in an inverted position in a cool dark place.

In order to make the stem fit tightly enough to sustain the weight of the suspended bunch of grapes and to prevent the water from leaking out, it may be necessary to pour a little melted paraffin around the stem where it passes through the cork. If you wish to preserve a good many bunches of grapes in this way, you should have a rack with holes large enough to hold the bottles in an inverted position with the grapes hanging down. It is a good plan to place a little chloride of lime in the storeroom to absorb any excess of moisture there may be in the atmosphere. By this method bunches of grapes on stems may be kept fresh for several months.

## Asbestos Plaster

A great many people have trouble with the asbestos plaster on furnace and steam pipes. It simply will not stick. This is because the plaster is not made properly. Make a plaster of 100 parts asbestos fiber, 10 parts Portland cement, 6 parts common salt. This will have both strength and weather-resisting qualities.

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**How to Wash With Method**

The weekly wash is a problem to many housekeepers with limited incomes. We shall assume that sheets and table linen are sent out to a public laundry and that the remainder of the linen is washed at home. The writer is an experienced laundress and applies the same rules to washing on a small scale as to washing for a large clientele. She has no constant supply of hot water, no washing tub or ironing machines, only zinc tubs and a rubbing board; and flat-irons, yet her washing and ironing is always finished and hanging up to air on the same day it is begun.

It is best to have one fixed day for washing. We will say Tuesday. On Monday night everything to be washed should be collected. All white articles must be put to soak in a vessel containing cold water softened with a solution of one of the many excellent preparations on the market, used according to directions given. This soaking of the clothes is a great help and saving of labor.

On Tuesday morning a sufficient supply of hot water must be made ready early. First of all it is best to wash all the whites in a hot soapy lather. Woollens should only be kneaded and squeezed to insure cleanliness, receiving perhaps a gentle

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the rub round the neck and sleeves. Then rinse these garments in two tepid waters, wring them and hang them up to dry at once.

Then start on the white clothes. Drain off the water they were soaked in, and give them a quick rub through a soapy water on the board. Treat in this way all articles to be boiled, then—this is important—rinse before boiling. Put on to boil in a pail or bath containing cold water and soap, jelly or shredded soap. A little ammonia helps to keep white clothes a good color. It is well to boil white clothes for about 15 minutes. While they are boiling the starch may be made, and the stockings washed. Rinse the stockings and hang them up to dry. When the white clothes are boiled lift them out into cold or tepid water and rinse, then blue and rinse again. Pass them through the wringer, and hang them up; after this do the articles to be starched. Colored clothes and towels may be washed in the water in which the white clothes were boiled.

I have learned from practical experience that three rules, if followed, will insure clean, sweet garments, and the whiteness of white clothes: the use of good soap, thorough rinsing, and, in the case of white clothes, boiling in water which is at first cold. If possible, hang the laundry out of doors to dry; failing this, place it in a current of air, and your washing will be a great success.

It is very helpful to have a washing machine or electric irons, but even without them the washing can be done at home without undue labor if a plan similar to mine be followed.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Ben Jonson's Visit to Hawthornden

IT IS probable that as far as art and learning went, Ben Jonson was no less a conversationalist than that other Johnson, who, more than a century later, was to dominate literary circles as autocratically, though with greater dignity and judgment. The conversations of Ben Jonson with Drummond, at Hawthornden, of which a new edition has recently been compiled by Dr. Patterson, are a sufficient indication that neither modesty nor discretion hindered this giant from hurling his opinions, like great thunderbolts, at the refined and gentle Drummond.

The Laird of Hawthornden was himself a considerable man of letters, having already a number of sonnets and madrigals to his credit when Jonson came to visit him at the end of 1618. Ben's Scottish visit was, in all probability, undertaken partly as a compliment to the Scottish king, with whom he was on excellent terms, and partly in order to visit the home of his ancestors across the Clyde. It was a courageous adventure, characteristic of the man, this starting forth from London where he was so intimately at home at Court and in tavern, on foot to Edinburgh. He informed Drummond that "Sir Francis Bacon said to him, 'He loved not to see. Poesy go on other feet, than poetical dactylus and spondeeus'; a sentiment with which Jonson may well have been in agreement before the end of his journey, though with his mighty energy and firm purpose, he carried the project through.

There must have been no small flutter in Scottish literary circles, at the approach of this colossus among Elizabethans, the friend of Fletcher, of Herrick, of Shakespeare, the literary dictator of his age. At Edinburgh, Ben received the freedom of the city, and was royally entertained by his Scottish hosts. An evening spent in such brilliant company would be a treat indeed, yet we can imagine how, in spite of their satisfaction and pride, the pundits of the North followed a little breathlessly and timorously, the flights of rhetoric, the fearsome jests and scathing judgments, of which the dictator cheerfully delivered himself. "Ben," observed Drummond at the end of the visit to Hawthornden, "was a great lover and praiser of himself, a contemner and scorner of others," which though true, was very far from all the truth, as Jonson's own writings bear ample record.

It was a great day in the history of Hawthornden, when that huge, ungainly figure strode up the drive before the picturesque gray-stone house on the outskirts of Edinburgh. Legend would have us believe that Drum-

mond sat awaiting his famous guest under the sycamore, which is today pointed out to the tourist; if this is so, it speaks well for the geniality of that particular day of December in the year of grace 1618. Coleridge has observed with some severity that Drummond may have lacked the ability to distinguish between jest and earnest, and indeed the notes on Ben's conversations during this few weeks' visit do not give assurance that any sense of humor lightened the task of his host in entertaining him. Ben assumed with gusto, no doubt, the rôle of the candid friend who was also generally accepted as an oracle. Did he not tell Drummond that "of all styles he loved most to be named Honest"? His statement that Drummond's poems "smelled too much of the schools," his loud-voiced contempt for rhymes, his reputation of the grand Spenserian stanza upon which Drummond had modeled his writing, and his scathing remarks on the French and Italian poets, were evidently very far from pleasing to the laird. "All this," observes Drummond, "not without justification, of the latter criticism, 'was to no purpose, for he neither doth understand French nor Italian.'"

It may be taken for granted that, of the two, Ben enjoyed the visit more. For the Laird of Hawthornden was not merely an attentive listener—as to which so boisterous and irrepressible a talker as Jonson might be little sensitive—but he kept a most excellent table. Thus it was that, though Drummond felt obliged, at the end of those strenuous days, to sit down to a summing up of the character of his distinguished guest, which was far from flattering, Ben himself departed in high spirits and in a mood denoting a genial good-fellowship with his host. Drummond has given us a picture which we may be sure is in many points substantially true, though it were wise to take nothing too rigidly for granted in the Notes, without comparing them with Ben Jonson's own statements.

It is well to take into account, too, the demands which the exuberant Ben must have made upon him during those weeks. Had he not had nearly a month of Jonson's company unrelieved?

That Jonson had qualities of generosity and genuine affection, greatly endearing him to his friends, there is ample proof. "No poet," records the elder Disraeli in his "Quarrels of Authors," "has left behind him in MS. so many testimonies of personal fondness as Jonson by inscriptions and addresses in the copies of his works which he presented to his friends. Of these I have seen more than one fervent and impressive."

Today, Ben Jonson is chiefly remembered by those things which throw light upon his friendship with Shakespeare, and by his conversations with the Laird of Hawthornden.

E. F. H.

## Kenilworth

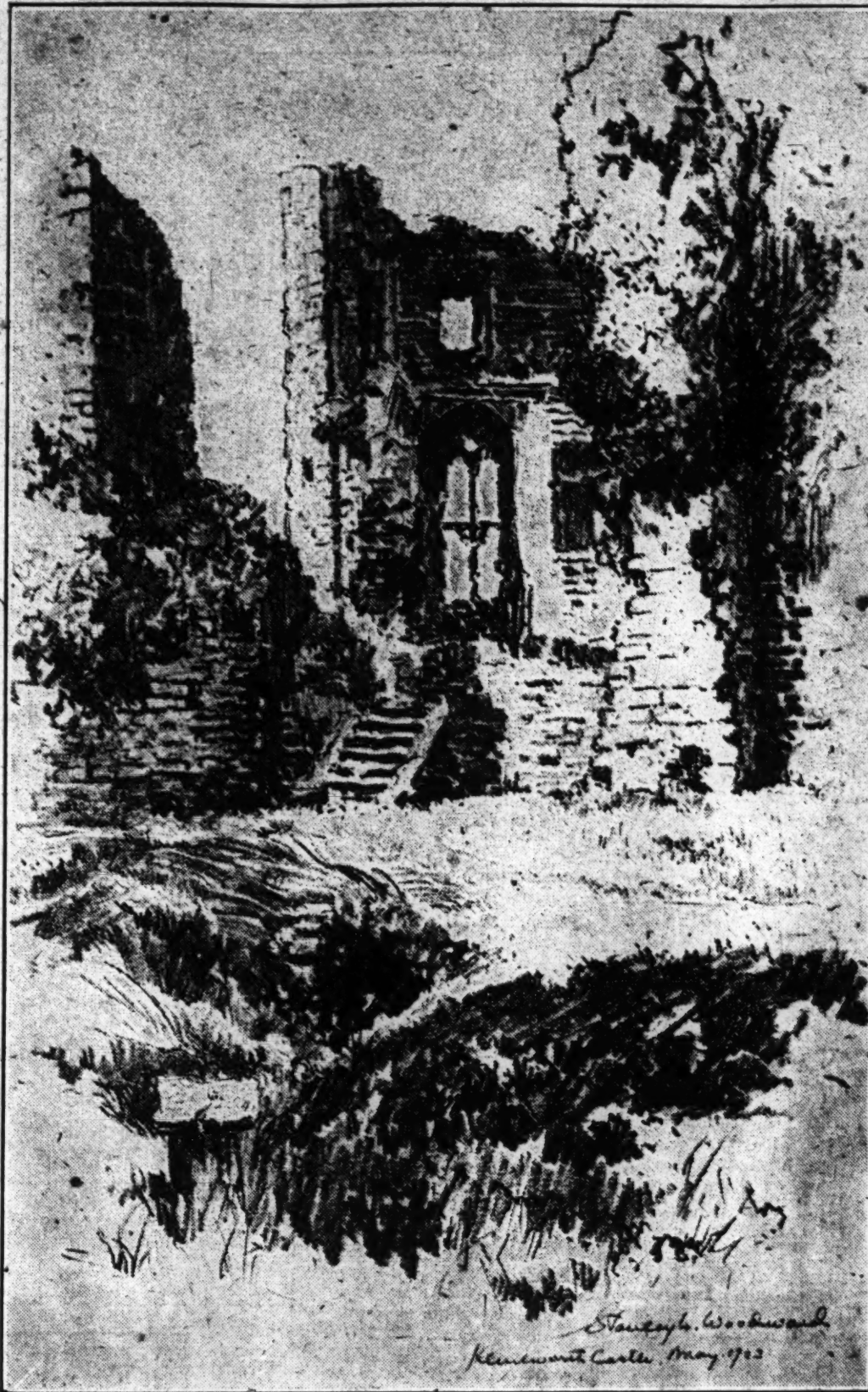
THE massive ruins of the Castle only serve to show what that splendor once was and to impress on the musing visitor the transitory value of human possessions, and the happiness of those who enjoy a humble lot in virtuous contentment. Thus moralizes good old Sir Walter, pausing for a moment to reflect, as he paints his glowing picture of Kenilworth Castle in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

The ruins of Kenilworth have a perennial loveliness: time has dealt gently with them, softening and etherealizing them with the halo of romance. As we study Mr. Woodward's etching of the Banquet Hall at Kenilworth, the imagination fills in the outlines and for a moment reveals to us no longer the fragile but lovely shell, overgrown with grass and moss, but the splendid castle, the lordly structure itself which rose near the center of this spacious enclosure, which "was composed of a huge pile of castellated buildings apparently of different ages—surrounding an inner court and bearing in the names attached to each portion of the magnificent mass, and in the armorial bearings which were there emblazoned, the emblems of mighty chiefs."

(Why, by the way, is the present generation so afraid of Sir Walter? There is such a spaciousness about his atmosphere—his sentences—something mellow, too, and full. The utterance of our modern writers seems thin and cramped by comparison.) The magnificent pile which he has portrayed to us is a picture of a scene in history or fiction a scene more resplendent than that where Leicester entertains his queen in his ancestral castle! Not only Leicester himself, peer of them all, but his proud rival, Sussex, and Sir Walter Raleigh, latest aspirant to the favor of the fickle queen; bearing proudly the mud-spattered cloak on which Her Majesty has stepped, prouder of its stains than of any coat-of-arms.

The first glimpse we see through the eyes of hapless Amy Robsart, dazzled with the brilliance which by rights should be her own. For Scott is a great artist and he appreciates the heightened effect of the pageantry as seen through her eyes—with all its mockery. But he is childlike in his imagination too; even her disillusionment cannot take away from his own joy in the splendor of it all. How he loves the colorful detail! It is that momentous July 9, 1570—at twilight—that the Queen's arrival is announced by a single rocket and the tolling of the castle bell. The Queen herself "blazing in jewels" mounted on a milk-white horse is escorted by Leicester, "who glittered like a golden image with jewels and cloth of gold." "The black steed which he mounted had not a single white hair. He (Leicester) was bare-headed, and the red torchlight shone upon his long curled tresses of dark hair."

The pageant which greets their arrival—The Floating Island, with its



Ruins, Kenilworth Castle. The Banquet Hall

## Nicht das Bekenntnis, sondern die Tat

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

symbolism of Arion and the Lady of the Lake—is one beside which our modern pageants would pale. Suddenly the heavens are rent with "blaze of burning darts, the gleam of stars coruscant." And finally they pass into the great hall—the one pictured here perchance—"gorgeously hung for her reception with the richest silken tapestry, misty with perfumes, and resounding to strains of soft and delicious music."

Marvelous Scott, weaver of romances unsurpassed in beauty and pomp and dignity! The pageant passes by us painted as only he could paint, but under the pageantry are human hearts beating with the same rivalries and loyalties that animate men in these prosaic days. And the writer's sympathies are no more with the hapless Amy, than with the proud queen, outwardly triumphant, but humiliated, thwarted of her desire amid all the outward pomp and glory.

Then suddenly the goodly company melts away—into thin air—as mysteriously as it had come, and leaves not a rack behind. Color, fragrance of misty perfume, strains of music and echoing of horn are borne away, and we see again the ivy-grown ruins of Kenilworth, all the flashing colors merged into a silver gray, the armor of knights and princes cooled to the quiet breath of evening—a moonlit midsummer night's dream.

## On a Wall Decoration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
O brilliant Bird upon the gay crenelle,  
The blooming branch your splendor  
soljourn on—

Whose slim brown round your slender talons hold  
Like beaten hoops of delicate dulled gold—

That branch, with flower and foliage full-freighted,  
Is tinted prelude to the animated  
And rusty color-canticle you sing,  
Song stollen from a rainbow's shattered ring.

Your hues the fabric field incarnadine;  
Your plumes are layered rose and tangerine.  
Your tail so gloriously, so grandly sweeps  
Across the woven background's neutral deeps!

In all of nature, no true counterpart  
Is found for your bright beauty, born of art.  
Yet lovelier since unearthly; artists' dreams  
Leave earth and limn by fancy's finer gleams.

O brilliant Bird, who dreamed your dear design?  
Tell him the joy his thought has brought to mine.

Margaret Blanchard.

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## Not Creed, But Deed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BELIEF is of little value without understanding and proof. The Apostle James stated this fact in no uncertain language when he wrote: "Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe, and tremble. But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead?" Then he went on to cite instances wherein faith had been "justified by works," deliverance having come because of intelligent reliance upon God. Doctrinal belief and dogma had no place in the teachings of Jesus the Christ. It will be recalled that when John the Baptist sent two of his disciples to ask if he were the promised Messiah, he did not reply with dogmas and doctrines to establish his identity; but, rather, he pointed to his works. John's disciples found him busy about the Father's business, healing every manner of discord and infirmity; and he sent them back with the words, "Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached." Later, when he sent out twelve of his own disciples, it was not to preach a creed or doctrine, but to perform works, as he had taught them.

It seems strange, indeed, that upon teachings so simple and practical as those of Jesus, a mass of dogma and creed should have been built, often quite concealing the healing, vital import of the Word. Yet such was the case when Mrs. Eddy swept away the deadening dogmas of centuries and re-established Christian healing as Jesus and his disciples taught and practiced it. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 195) she writes, "I once believed that the practice and teachings of Jesus relative to healing the sick, were spiritual abstractions, impractical and impossible to us; but deed, not creed, and practice more than theory, have given me a higher sense of Christianity." And again, in the sermon "Christian Healing" (pp. 7, 8), referring to Jesus' statement, "They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them," she says, "This is an unqualified statement of the duty and ability of Christians to heal the sick; and it contains no argument for a creed or doctrine, it implies no necessity beyond the understanding of God, and obedience to His government, that heals both mind and body."

So, after all, what we need is to understand God. We cannot "believe" ourselves into heaven, harmony; we must understand the way there, and prove our understanding at each step. To understand God is not merely to know Him intellectually, so to speak, but to reflect Him in our thoughts, acts, and lives. Such understanding reveals His handiwork and eliminates everything from consciousness that is not of God, thus destroying or healing every form of discord and disease. Nor can we argue ourselves into heaven by declaring God to be thus and so. We must actually think Christlike thoughts, perform Christlike deeds, five Christlike lives. Our consciousness must be cleansed, strengthened, illumined, fed by the pure, wholesome, righteous streams of the Mind of Christ. We should gain nothing by merely gazing upon the various comestibles spread for our consumption; we must actually partake of them. The same is true of our mental and spiritual food. We must "taste and see that the Lord is good."

In providing proof by practical results, thus justifying faith by good works, Christian Science is in line with the demands of the age. Religion is not thereby robbed, however, of its beauty and sanctity. The spiritual universe, acknowledged as God's handiwork, in which all creation is accomplishing its God-given purpose, must express beauty and holiness in the highest possible sense. In Ecclesiastes the wise man writes, "He hath made every thing beautiful in his time." In the spiritual universe there is nothing useless, unseasonable, inadequate, harmful, or ugly; all real substance expresses the perfection of God, who is infinite Life, Truth, and Love.

Christian Science strips off the veneer of dogma, mystery, and superstition, restoring Christianity in its original simplicity, sweetness, tenderness, clarity, and helpfulness. Christian Science is the fulfillment of prophecy, enabling the student daily and hourly, in every detail of life, to experience the promised "Immanuel, or God with us," as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 34), and to prove that He is "a God at hand, . . . and not a God afar off." Christian Science is a living, satisfying, provable, altogether practical religion; free to all. Its consolation and its beneficence are beyond compare; for it is a religion of deeds, not creeds.

wir: „Er aber tut alles fein zu seiner Zeit.“ Im geistigen Weltall gibt es nichts Unbrauchbares, Unzeitiges, Unzulängliches, Schädliches oder Hässliches. Alle wahre Substanz drückt die Vollkommenheit Gottes, des unendlichen Lebens, der unendlichen Wahrheit und Liebe aus.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bezeugt alles Aeusserliche, das einer Glaubenslehre, der Geheimnistuerei und dem Aberglauben entstammt, und stellt das Christentum in seiner ursprünglichen Einfachheit, Liebllichkeit, Zärtlichkeit, Klarheit und hilfreichen Macht wieder her. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Erfüllung der Verheissung; sie befähigt den, der sich ihr zuwendet, den verheissenen „Immanuel oder Gott mit uns“, wie Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 34) sagt, in jeder Einzelheit seines Lebens täglich und stündlich zu erleben und den Beweis zu erbringen, dass er „ein Gott, der nahe ist“ und nicht „ein Gott von ferne her“. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine lebendige, beglückende, beweisbare, durchaus anwendbare Religion. Sie steht jedem zur Verfügung. Ihr Trost und ihr Segen ist unvergleichlich; denn sie ist nicht eine Religion des Bekenntnisses sondern der Tat.

## Poet Traits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
A dreamer of dreams—  
An essayer of words—  
Of sounds—of tones—and strains  
With which to clothe his dreams.

A bold and daring voyager  
Who soars amid the shining stars,  
And listens to their melody;  
Then writes it down in earthly bars.

A voice! articulating  
The silent speech of things  
Which bloom, or shine; of fluttering wings;  
Of playful wind which gayly flings,  
And chases round in circling rings  
The deep-deep leaves which autumn brings.

Arthur J. Peel.

## South African Autumn

Then there is the more leisurely collecting of tree seeds, which we sort, and dream of the great forests of the future to be grown from them. Autumn is most restful in all ways. The blaze of colour on hills and in gardens and orchards is beautiful beyond description—from the poplars' great showers of gold to the fiery reds of plum and cherry trees and the wild shrubs on the hills and the cultivated ones in the gardens.  
Yesterday we gathered our lavender and last roses for the final touch to the potpourri. Cousin Matilda had rescued great bowls of the creamy Malmalson roses and golden and crimson-streaked medlar leaves, and said she almost thought that the last effort of the gardeners had been the most beautiful of all, but then we think that of each lovely thing in season: so much do we love our gardens.—From a Letter, in The Landmark.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1923

## EDITORIALS

Will France join in an international conference on reparations? Will Germany loyally endeavor to make the payments that conference may recommend? The two questions are vital to European reconstruction. Revived by Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his triumphant journey through America; stimulated into new life by Ambassador Harvey's

### The Problem of Europe

remarks at a Pilgrim dinner; by a mysterious coincidence, forming a vital part of a notable speech by Premier Jan Smuts, in London—the suggestion of American participation in European affairs, so far as reparations are concerned, has suddenly assumed new importance. The American Secretary of State restated the position of his Government in a letter to Lord Curzon first published today. It is hailed as a message of salvation by the British Government. Germany, which approved the earlier statement, may be expected to express today acquiescence in this. France only is silent—and fair-minded observers must admit that France has reason for hesitation. It must be the study of the other nations involved to remove all just grounds for French doubt and suspicion, for without substantial unity of all powers involved, the Hughes plan would be ineffectual, futile, void.

The Monitor has already pointed out, and most public men acquiesce in the assertion, that it would have been easier to give effect to the Hughes proposition when first made than it will be now. France today is stronger, more arrogant; Germany weaker and more desperate. The general feeling is that France will reiterate formally what her statesmen have already said, namely, that the Reparations Commission provided by the Versailles Treaty is satisfactory to her and she sees no need for substituting another. Perhaps the moral effect of a renewal of the Hughes offer may cause a change in their attitude—perhaps the Administration at Washington may be willing to use a little pressure, a suggestion, for example, of insisting on payment of the French debt, to secure such acquiescence. Supposing it is secured, either by the voluntary action of France or under pressure—what next?

Will the United States, after forcing upon the various parties to the reparations controversy an impartial estimate of the sum that Germany can pay, do anything to assure the completion of that payment? Already there have been repeated revisions of the sums assessed against Germany, but no revision has proceeded far enough downward to receive the complete approval of that Government, as expressed in actual payment. Shall the new revision, agreed to by France under either moral suasion or polite compulsion by the United States, end thus lamely?

Curiously enough, nothing in the Hughes letter to Lord Curzon seems to touch, even inferentially, upon this phase of the problem. The possibility of French opposition is clearly envisaged, and a hint of more patent action to overcome it than mere moral influence is obviously given. But despite the record in the reparations controversy, there seems to be no suspicion that Germany may again agree to accept the estimate found, and once again fail to make the payments recommended. It would seem to be a point worth consideration. As the note now stands, France well may ask whether all compulsion is to be exerted upon her and none upon the debtor, the amount of whose obligations representatives of the United States joined in originally fixing.

The Secretary of State says truly that, so far as the question of the cancellation of the international debt is concerned, there is no public sentiment in its favor in the United States. The question of debts between governments is an intricate one, not easy of explication to the multitude, and thus far only those schooled in international finance have been able to recognize the advantage that would accrue even to the creditor by the elimination of their crushing burden upon world-wide efforts at the re-establishment of trade and industry. But Secretary Hughes does give promise of a liberal interpretation of the debts, with their terms of payment, as a consideration for a more liberal treatment of Germany and her obligations. How far this may go to meet the doubts and questionings of France is yet to be determined. How much latitude Congress may be willing to give the American members of the new Reparations Commission—if one shall be created—in offering concessions of this character, in return for French surrender of some portions of their claims upon Germany, may be the initial point upon which the success or failure of that commission shall depend.

The willingness of France to enter the conference, the insurance to France that Germany will loyally abide by the award, and the recognition by the United States that its own responsibilities involve something more than merely furnishing a few expert statisticians to study a much-studied problem, are the three matters which today most concern the stabilization of Europe.

It is more than probable that any legislation enacted by the incoming Congress of the United States will embrace the substance of the plan proposed by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, for the registration of all newcomers, as well as for the compilation of official lists of all immigrants who have failed to take the initial steps toward naturalization.

### Proposed Alien Registration

This registration is proposed as an additional safeguard to the selective process advised by the Secretary, which would make it impossible for any emigrant to leave his own country with the intention of entering the United States without the written consent of a resident American consul.

On its face, the registration plan would provide simply for the deportation, whenever found to be advisable,

of all undesirable alien immigrants. The test of undesirability, when so invoked, might be the failure of the individual to seek naturalization under the laws of the country of his residence. The liability of the alien to this summary action would continue for a period of five years after his arrival or registration. Deportations have not been possible in many cases under the law now in effect because of the constructive vested right of the alien who has found asylum in the new country during what has been assumed to be a safe period of probation. Under the proposed law, however, the unnaturalized alien might automatically be declared an "undesirable" at any time within five years.

It would be interesting to ascertain, by actual compilations, the proportion of unnaturalized aliens to natural or naturalized citizens of the United States, among those accused or convicted of crime in the state and federal courts. It has been estimated, by those in a position to know, that an overwhelming percentage of these offending against the law are those who have not been taught, or who have refused to learn, their responsibilities as citizens.

The proposal to register all aliens now within the borders of the United States is wise because of the fact that among those unnaturalized there are thousands who have entered the country in violation of the terms of the existing immigration law prescribing national quotas. Secretary Davis recently stated that there was basis for the claim that upward of 1000 aliens are being "bootlegged" into the United States daily. It is a safe assumption that those who enter the country fraudulently will not voluntarily disclose that fact, as they might do if they sought to become citizens. The remedy would seem to lie in enforced registration, with the requirement that no enrolled alien should be permitted to move from city to city or state to state without depositing his identifying certificate, and having his registration officially vouched for and transferred.

A vigorous discussion is proceeding in France about the right of French journalists to maintain professional secrets. It must not be supposed that this is a matter of merely local interest or of interest only to journalists. The public in every country may well regard the question which has arisen as of vital importance to it, since it goes to the roots of

### Professional Secrets of the Press

clean and honest publicity. Briefly told, the problem arose in this way: A French editor published articles of a critical character relative to the Cherbourg Arsenal. A case was brought up in the courts and the editor was required to indicate the source of his information. He refused to disclose the names of the persons who had given it. He invoked the privilege of confidence.

The journalist learns much which comes to him under a pledge of confidence, and it is for him to decide, according to his sense of honor and of duty, according to his conscience, whether he shall write what he knows to be the truth. It might be highly mischievous, as well as dishonorable, to state precisely how, where, and from whom, he has acquired his knowledge. The French journalist refused to answer and was thereupon fined. Against this punishment the whole of the French press is strenuously protesting. The law, it appears, actually imposes silence on all persons who are the depositaries, by their quality or profession, of secrets confided to them. But, although the courts hold that this law would apply to lawyers, for instance, they hold that it cannot be applied to journalists. While certain persons would actually be committing an offense by betraying a secret, the journalist commits an offense, not by refusing to betray a secret, but by refusing to betray the source of his information.

The problem thus posed has arisen likewise in America, in England, and in every country where journalism is an important and accepted institution. As the public has the right to know the truth, and as the anomalous situation in which the journalist may be placed tends to prevent the public from learning the truth about matters of the highest concern, it will be seen that this is not merely a professional, but a public question. Obviously if sources are to be revealed, they will inevitably dry up, and the function of the press will become impossible. If the journalist cannot be relied upon not to commit a breach of confidence, then nobody will put himself at the mercy of the journalist.

An eminent French statesman, M. Klotz, who has defended the interests of the newspapers, gives various examples in which it is proper to announce a fact or an event, but improper to state the source of information. As he points out, it often happens that a Minister or a high functionary convokes a journalist for the purpose of telling him something which it is in the public interest should be revealed. The Minister or the high functionary must, however, so far as the public is concerned, remain, for various reasons which can be imagined in various cases, in the background. But it is not only a chief, a leader, who may thus legitimately make use of the press, trusting in its discretion. A subordinate, says M. Klotz, may be aware of an intolerable scandal touching public administration, which would cease the day on which it were unveiled. If such a subordinate knows that the journalist will betray him, he will in many cases merely allow the scandal to continue.

It is not, then, a matter of professional interest; it is a matter of public interest. The public is served, and well served, by reason of the fact that no injustice can be committed, no scandal can continue, no blunder can be persevered in, without somebody whose conscience is in revolt revealing the injustice, the scandal, the blunder, to the press.

In special cases it is possible that the journalist should, in view of subsequent developments, reveal the name of his informant, but if on interrogation in a court of law he declares that his conscience prescribes silence, then the court should not insist.

Objections may be taken to this reasoning. Flaws may be pointed out. But without pressing any dogmatic

conclusion, it is certainly a good sign that these problems of professional etiquette and of professional honor should so greatly interest the French public, for in this age of newspapers, which are capable of the greatest harm and of the greatest good, it is time that there were a professional code, officially recognized, for the press.

A vivid instance of the workings of the new nationalism in the life of Europe is offered by the outlawing of a postage stamp in the Balkans.

### An Outlawed Postage Stamp

This stamp, issued by Bulgaria several years ago, bears the design of a historic landscape in Macedonia. The legend under the picture is "Free Macedonia." The sentiment suggested by this inscription—quite inoffensive in American eyes—is the feature that has caused the Yugoslavian Government, as the expression of Serbian nationalist ideals, to place the ban of its displeasure upon it. Every letter from Bulgaria bearing this design and motto is promptly seized, opened, its valuable contents, if any, abstracted, and the letter forthwith destroyed. The only stamps of this kind that ever cross the border out of Serbia are those that happen to be attached to mail matter bound for "Europe," with which the postal authorities of Serbia are specifically forbidden by treaty to tamper.

The reasons why Serbia has placed its ban upon this postage stamp furnish a key to the Serbian mind—and heart. Whatever the great majority of Macedonians may think or feel about their present status, wherein a sovereignty which they detest and distrust is seeking to destroy their nationality and transform them by force into true, or "pravi," Serbians, the Serbians themselves are insistent upon their own point of view. This is that the Macedonians are not only free but supremely happy under Serbian rule, and have consequently thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the struggle to make "Greater Serbia" still greater by rallying tumultuously to her side as against all the other nationalities in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

This point of view involves the corollary that Bulgaria, by using that stamp in its postal service, denies, by implication at least, the truth of the Serbian contention. Therefore the stamp with the Macedonian design and motto has been pronounced a dangerous piece of propaganda and barred from Serbian territory whenever the Serbian postal authorities can lay their hands upon it. The fact that the stamp was issued long before Serbia even laid any claim to Macedonian contentment under Serbian rule does not mitigate its offending. Vigorous Serbian nationalism, in its belligerent rampancy, finds no fact too small for its aggressive attentions. After the outlawing of a stamp, because it bears the adjective "free" as applied to Macedonia, what less destructive action is to be expected from official Serbia on Bulgarian schools, Bulgarian churches, the Bulgarian language and Bulgarian sense of nationality, rooted back in the remote past?

The significant point about Serbian intolerance of a postage stamp is the Serbian objection to the word "free" in connection with the Macedonian people. Despite their best efforts to convince the world that the Macedonians are at last free from innumerable evils, including the supreme evil of inclusion within the Bulgarian frontier, as they are now within that of Serbia, the Serbians admit, by their abhorrence of the sentiment of freedom even on the inscription of a postage stamp, that Macedonia is very far from being free. And that basic fact involves a chapter of the troubled history of the Balkan nations, of which the final is not yet written. The opening paragraphs of the new, and perhaps most tragic, chapter of this chronicle of tragedies are now being written by the Macedonian people themselves. It is not the "Free Macedonia" stamp, however, that is rousing the Macedonian people to protesting action, but the intolerable facts behind the stamp. Instead of destroying the postage stamp, why do not the Serbians destroy, or at least mitigate, the facts?

## Editorial Notes

It is no wonder that the advocates of medical freedom have been somewhat perturbed by the announcement of the addition, for certain alleged medical purposes by the Health Board in Rochester, N. Y., of fifty parts of iodine to every 1,000,000 gallons of the Hemlock Lake water supply. The statement to this effect, a copy of which was received by the principal of every public school in the city, with the request that it be posted upon the bulletin board and left there for future reference, reads in part:

If you are under twenty years of age drink three to four pints of water a day and see your — (naming a physical abnormality) disappear. If you are older drink this quantity of water and see it grow smaller.

This autocratic medical action is all the more notorious because the Hemlock Lake water supply is pronounced in the Encyclopedia Americana as possibly unequalled in its purity by the water supply of any other city in the United States.

RECENT news reports concerning the discovery of a number of sculptures belonging to the period of ancient Gaul, as a result of the excavations carried on by Commandant Eperandieu, bring with them a refreshing memory of school studies of Julius Caesar's campaigns. The excavations were conducted in the neighborhood of Alise-Sainte-Reine, situated on Mont Auxois, and the discoveries were made in a cave about 125 feet deep. Alise-Sainte-Reine, near Dijon, is believed to be the site of Alesia, the stronghold of the Mandobii, which, those who remember their Caesar's Gallic Wars will recall, was defended by Vercingetorix and was the last stronghold held by the Gauls in their struggle against Julius Caesar in 52 B. C.

## The Black Belt in America

THE real reason for the great exodus of Negroes to the north of the United States last spring was purely economic, and that is also the reason why the present movement southward is seen—this is the opinion of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's Cabinet, in a signed article in his newspaper, the News and Observer, of Raleigh, N. C. Where, then, is the Black Belt? Has it been transferred to South Bend, Ind., and Johnstown, Pa.? Or is there any likelihood, or danger, of such a transference in the future? These questions Mr. Daniels answers concisely: "I do not think the Black Belt will be moved from Alabama to Pennsylvania, or from Mississippi to Chicago. Economic conditions in the long run will control."

In his discussion of the subject, Mr. Daniels sees a fallacy in the hope that the day will come when the Negro population of the United States will be equally divided among all the states of the Union, based, as it is, upon the belief that such a distribution would settle the so-called southern question. It might not settle it at all, he declares, but would spread it over a larger territory. If the Negroes were divided, as many in Kansas as in Georgia, for example, the south would receive an influx of white farmers for its cheaper lands, and the west would have more labor.

Coming back to the specific question of the present return of the Negroes to the south, Mr. Daniels sees its answer in the gravitation of these folks, when work becomes scarce and wages low in the north, toward their homes, "where they have their own social life, their own schools, own lodges, own churches, which are so dear to the average Negro." This gravitation is without doubt assisted by the fact that the Negro's best friend, or at least so Booker Washington always contended, is his white neighbor.

An interesting phase of the exodus situation is the fact that when the Negroes return to the south, as they are doing now in considerable numbers, they bring nothing with them. Though they have been receiving high wages, they spend all they get, and come back to the south empty-handed. When there is plenty of work in Pennsylvania, for example, the Negro is welcomed there, but when work becomes scarce, the Negro is the first to lose his job, and then his heart turns back to Dixie.

In the fifty years since the Civil War, there has been, it appears, a slight trend of the Negro population away from the south, though it should be remembered in this connection that the Negro population of America has more than doubled since the sixties of the last century. In 1860, about 91 per cent of the Negroes of the United States lived in the southern section. This number was reduced about 1 per cent each decade until 1900, and then about 2 per cent each decade until 1920. In the three years 1920-23 the exodus reduced the percentage to about 80.

Thus, though the Negro may leave the south for a while, he is very likely to return. Such questions often need consideration from the standpoint of sentiment as well as of bare statistics, and the incontrovertible fact is that the Negro is happier in the south than in the north, as a general thing. Mr. Daniels tells an illuminating story in this connection:

He says that he asked a capable colored cook, who wished to resume her place in his kitchen, why she had left her position in Syracuse, N. Y., with high wages, to return to Raleigh. To this she answered, in substance:

Yes, I lak-ked them folks all right, and they treated me well, but there ain't no fitten society for a colored lady like me in Syracuse. No, sir, none at all. An' I don't care to live if I can't be near my own kin folks and go to my own lodge and worship in my own church, and live with my white folks.

It is said that a southern judge, asked to issue an order against Negroes being carried north by paid agents, declined, and said: "If I had my way, I would pay the agents to induce the Negroes to emigrate. The more of them that go, the better for the south." This is merely an opinion, it is well understood, from which many will dissent. Hence it is not a surprise to find that in the end it would seem that the call of the homeland exercises an appeal which other considerations cannot equal, and that, though the Negro may migrate for a season, the homing instinct pretty nearly insures his coming back.

### The Universality of Educational Aims

"ALTHOUGH there were many important achievements of the World Conference on Education, recently held in San Francisco, and many far-reaching movements set on foot, the crowning act," writes Augustus O. Thomas in Our World, "was the formation of a world-wide Federation of Education Associations. The agenda contained the following preamble:

Educational aims are universal—the ultimate welfare of the individual, the strengthening of the State and the safeguarding of society. There should be some suitable and effective means devised to bring into closer co-ordination the various agencies which have to do with education throughout the world and to bring the teachers of the world's children into more fruitful and sympathetic relations with one another.

"There was something in this World Conference on Education which gripped you. It was so unusual. We are accustomed to international meetings in which each represented nation is seeking some concession, some advantage, some self-interest. It is always a case of 'dividing up' of 'give and take.' There have been gatherings of nations from time immemorial, but there has never been a gathering like this. There was a thrill in it. The spirit got hold of you and would not let go. It was like a great flood which could not be stayed, it was majestic, forceful, convincing, satisfying."

### The Educated Public and Its Reading

"I CANNOT look anywhere at our great educated public opening its morning or evening paper without my heart going out in sympathy to the editor, whose most brain-racking problem must be to dispose of the daily news as unobtrusively as he knows how, unless a 'story' can be made out of it," writes Elizabeth Robins Pennell in The North American Review. To this view she adds the following explanatory paragraph:

"Besides, the papers deal with other matters of more immediate and pressing interest. The latest adventures of Mutt and Jeff, of Percy and Ferdie, of Father, of Pops, require the attention of the great educated public before it is free to trouble about any adventures for which Washington or Westminster, the Quai d'Orsay or the Wilhelmstrasse, is responsible. How true this is nobody can question who has watched, as I have, the great educated public reading its paper in hotels and restaurants, in trolleys and trains, in subway and elevated. Always it is to the page, if not of sports, then of comics, that its eyes are glued."